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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1786.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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which has the consistency of jelly, by  
means of a magnet.

## RECEPTION GIVEN PRESIDENT DOLE.

Cordially Greeted by Residents of  
Wailuku, Maui.

### LUAU AND SPEECH MAKING.

Pala Luna Has Trouble With Japan-  
ese—C. H. Dickey's Crater Party.  
Manager Wells off for Vacation.  
Preparations for Entertainment.

MAUI, Aug. 15.—Public festivities  
given in honor of President Dole by  
Wailuku people found expression in a  
luau and ball. The luau which oc-  
curred on the 14th in the kukui grove  
just above the second crossing of beau-  
tiful Iao was attended by about 300  
people, foreign and native. Speeches  
were made by Mr. Dole, A. N. Kepo-  
kai and Rev. S. Kapu. The weather  
was lovely and the event was in every  
way a successful one. The luau com-  
mittee consisted of G. Armstrong, L.  
A. Andrews, S. M. Chillingworth, E.  
H. Bailey, Geo. Hous, Judge Kaleikau,  
J. W. Kalua, W. A. McKay, A. N. Ke-  
pokai and David Crowl.

During the same evening a grand  
reception and ball were tendered the  
President in the Skating Rink which  
is the largest public hall on Maui. The  
building was filled to repletion. Danc-  
ing continued until midnight. A fine  
lunch was served. The committee in  
charge were J. W. Kalua, R. R. Berg,  
F. W. Carter and W. H. Campbell.

During his stay in Wailuku Mr. Dole  
has been the guest of Hon. J. W. Ka-  
lua. Today he will depart for Makai-  
wao intending to spend a quiet Sun-  
day at Haiku.

On Monday, the 17th, he will visit  
the homestead lands of Kula, during  
the evening of the 18th it is stated that  
Hon. H. P. Baldwin will tender him  
a reception at Haiku, and later in the  
week he will ride into Hana district—  
spending nights at Keane and Na-  
hiku.

It was rumored that the "Aloha  
Alma" society were to give a rival luau  
yesterday in Wailuku so as to keep the  
natives from going up the valley.  
However, nothing further has been re-  
ported—so it was probably a fizzle.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku  
departed yesterday for a three-month  
trip through the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston will re-  
turn to Honolulu today per Claudine.

Will Forbes of Honolulu is at Mrs.  
H. G. Alexander of Makawao.

During Monday, the 16th, Chas. K.  
Farden, a luna of Pala, had a narrow  
escape. While in the field he "docked"  
for some cause a Japanese member of  
his "gang." On the way home that  
same afternoon the Japanese who had  
been punished jumped at Farden and  
attempted to pull him from his horse.  
He was unable to accomplish this  
owing to the timely interference of  
Mr. Rough, the head luna. The other  
Japanese threw stones at Farden who  
succeeded in escaping, his damages  
amounting to torn clothes and the loss  
of his watch. Four Japanese leaders  
were arrested.

Maui friends much regret the death  
of Father Bond of Kohala.

The program of the large crater  
party of the week which visited Hale-  
akala, under the guidance of C. H.  
Dickey was this: Monday, the 16th,  
Olimpia to Craigielea; Tuesday, ride  
over the crater and back again to  
Craigielea, luncheon at Hunter's Cave;  
Wednesday, Olimpia.

There's a rumor current that Pres-  
ident Dole will take a long canoe ride  
while in Hana.

A well of fine water has been re-  
cently bored at Kihel, Kula.

Weather—Slight showers floating in  
from the sea.

### ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Ah Chu, Chinese Actor. Claims to  
be Husband of "Lucy."

Ah Chu, the Chinese actor, was ar-  
rested yesterday morning on the charge  
of perjury in connection with the case  
of "Lucy," the half Chinese girl who  
came here from San Francisco a short  
time ago. Ah Chu swore that he was  
the husband of "Lucy" and that he  
could furnish ample proof showing him  
to be such. Now Mr. Ah Chu is up on  
the charge of perjury for saying things  
that other people said weren't so.

"Lucy" swears that Ah Chu is not  
her husband, but does not say any-  
thing further with the exception that  
she is very lonely at the police station.

It is the opinion of police circles  
that "Lucy" told a true story when she  
said that she has been mistreated by  
her husband, Wong Hee, in San Fran-  
cisco and that in order to escape fur-  
ther cruelty she had decided to come to  
Honolulu. It is also believed that in  
order to accomplish her end she passed  
herself off for the wife of Ah Chu, a  
resident of Honolulu.

Several Chinese of the city are watch-  
ing the case of "Lucy" very closely.  
They are two factions, one belonging  
to the same clan as her husband Wong  
Hee, who are anxious to have her sent  
back to San Francisco and another who  
are trying to do all possible for the  
comfort of the girl.

Had it not been for the fact that a  
writ of habeas corpus was got out to

detain the girl here it is more than  
probable that she would have commit-  
ted suicide on the way up to San Fran-  
cisco on the Australia as she would  
never return to her husband and be  
sold and ill treated.

The case of Ah Chu for perjury has  
been set for August 20th, and it is more  
than probable that the girl "Lucy" will  
appear as an important witness.

### IT'S COOL ALL THE TIME.

Attractions at Volcano—Old Faith-  
ful Up to Ail Requirements.

During the recent warm spell in Ho-  
nolulu, while the people here have been  
fairly gasping for breath, Colonel Peter  
Lee of the Volcano House has had an  
extra force of men employed cutting  
cord wood so his guests could keep  
warm as they exchanged experiences  
around the log fire at night.

The Colonel reports exceptional weath-  
er at the crater, and Kilanea active  
enough to suit the wishes of every one  
who has visited the greatest volcano in  
the world. Next in point of interest  
to the crater is the Volcano House,  
where every one is made welcome.

Genial Joe Marsden, who spent several  
days there during his recent visit to  
Hawaii, says that for the footsore and  
weary, the brain worker and the ad-  
vocate of gold or silver, this hotel  
offers inducements unknown outside  
the most celebrated sanitariums of the  
United States.

## TO BENEFIT OLD IRELAND'S CAUSE

Report of the Commission Ap-  
pointed Last Year.

### TO BENEFIT THE MASSES.

England's Relations With Germany.  
May Have to Flight America—Oppo-  
sition to a Court Decision—Sir Chas.  
Tupper Will not be Governor General

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Chronicle  
gives a summary this morning of the  
report of the commission appointed  
last year, through the instrumentality  
of Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative  
member of Parliament for Dublin Uni-  
versity, to consider any practical means  
of benefiting Ireland. The McCarthy-  
ites refused to join this commission,  
which was formed of Unionists and  
Parliamentaries, including Dr. Kane, John  
Redmond, Joseph E. Kenny, M. P. for  
Dublin, and Mr. Gill. The report favors  
the creation of a department headed by  
a Minister and responsible to Parlia-  
ment for the development and further-  
ance of Irish industry, agricultural or  
otherwise, with a consultative council  
of forty-two members, representative of  
Ireland's various commercial and indus-  
trial interests. The scheme would in-  
volve state aid, and the Chronicle learns  
that the Government is seriously in-  
clined to take some action in the direc-  
tion suggested. The department would  
give bounties to promote agricultural  
experiment and encourage co-operation  
in the dairy and other industries.

The Post publishes a long letter on  
England's relations with Germany, in  
the course of which it says: The main-  
tenance of British interests in America,  
Africa and Asia may at any time in-  
volve the necessity of fighting America,  
France and Russia. It behooves us,  
therefore, to consider our relations  
with the other powers. It is a fact that  
in January the question of how best to  
fight the British navy was seriously  
considered at Berlin, and the plan of a  
campaign against England was worked  
out. This fact has never been publish-  
ed before, and we are bound to admit  
that the tone of the inspired German  
press ought to put our statesmen on  
their guard.

The appeal of the British Government  
against the acquittal of Captain Lo-  
thaire, the Belgian officer who caused  
the English trader, Stokes, to be hanged  
in the Congo region for selling arms  
and ammunition to the natives, was  
opened today in Brussels before the  
Superior Court of the Congo State.  
Captain Lothaire was present in the  
uniform of his rank in the service of  
the Congo State, that of major general.  
The day was occupied in a recital of the  
facts by one of the jurists.

The Vienna correspondent of the  
Chronicle learns that the powers, with  
the exception of England, are prepar-  
ing to blockade Crete.

The Porte's demand that Greece  
should stop the export of war material  
to Crete has caused the Greek cabinet  
to resign, but the King refused to ac-  
cept the resignations and ordered the  
Minister of War, on his own responsi-  
bility, to stop the export.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies to-  
night indulged in a long debate which  
failed in its object in finding out why  
the Government had not succeeded in  
buying two ironclads. The Liberals  
withdrew their motion of censure on  
the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bor-  
sanger. A terrific hurricane and hail  
storm prevailed during the sitting of  
the Chamber, and did much damage.

The Mussulmans have burned two  
hundred Christian houses in the vil-  
lage of Kakodike, in the province of  
Selonno, in the Island of Crete, and it is  
feared that the Christians as a reprisal  
are burning the Mussulmans' houses.  
Hostilities have been resumed in various  
parts of the island.

## TOO GAME FOR THE FRISCO ROBBERS.

James Campbell of Honolulu Has  
an Experience.

### KEPT PRISONER FOR TWO DAYS.

Robbed of \$305 and Then Asked to  
Sign Order for \$20,000—No Food  
for Two Days—O. W. Winthrop  
Wanted by San Francisco Police.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 3, James  
Campbell, a millionaire of Hawaii, aged  
about 65, left his wife at the Occidental  
Hotel, San Francisco, promising to re-  
turn soon. He was in the company of  
a stranger who was known by sight to  
some of the hotel employees. Tickets  
had already been secured for the pas-  
sage of the couple to Honolulu by the  
steamer which sailed Tuesday morning.  
Campbell did not return and his wife  
had the tickets cancelled and called in  
a private detective. On Wednesday the  
Chronicle published a detailed story of  
his disappearance. At 9 o'clock Wed-  
nesday night Campbell returned to the  
Occidental, apparently exhausted and  
slightly scratched about the face. Cap-  
tain Lee was promptly summoned,  
and after a brief conference he and  
Campbell went in a hack to the cottage  
at 4109 California street, where Camp-  
bell said he had been held a prisoner  
for more than forty-eight hours by two  
men, who had robbed him of \$305 in  
coin and tried to coerce him into mak-  
ing an order of some kind calling for  
\$20,000. The leader of the affair, he  
said, was Oliver W. Winthrop, and the  
other man he stated was masked during  
part of the two days and nights of his  
captivity. According to Campbell's story,  
a shot was fired at him by the mask-  
ed man during the struggle which opened  
his strange experience. On Wednes-  
day evening he says he was released  
by the second man and escorted by him  
to the Geary street cars, Winthrop hav-  
ing already flown. Winthrop was tried  
last year for the murder by poison of  
Mrs. Jennie Mathews in Laurel Hill  
Cemetery, of which he was assistant  
superintendent, and acquitted. The de-  
tectives have failed so far to find any  
trace of Winthrop or his confederate.  
They decline to talk about the affair,  
as does Campbell.

### BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

James Campbell appeared before the  
grand jury Friday afternoon and told  
the story of how he met Winthrop at  
the Hotel Vendome in San Jose; how  
he afterward met him at the Occidental  
Hotel in this city; how he accom-  
panied him on last Monday afternoon  
to the house at 4109 California street;  
how he was beaten by Winthrop and  
an unknown companion, robbed, gag-  
ged and bound, starved, threatened  
with torture, commanded to sign papers  
by which his captors could secure a  
large sum of money, and how finally,  
after an imprisonment of two nights  
and two days, he was released and given  
5 cents with which to pay his car fare  
into town.

After hearing Campbell's recital of  
his experience the grand jury returned  
indictments against Oliver W. Win-  
throp and John Doe for robbery and  
for assault with intent to commit murder.

Having been sworn by Foreman Mas-  
key, the tall, spare, gray-haired planter  
began to give the details of one of the  
most remarkable crimes ever committed  
in this city.

Two weeks ago, he said, while he was  
seated on the porch of the Hotel Ven-  
dome in San Jose, engaged in conversa-  
tion with a friend regarding affairs on  
the Islands, a man whom he afterward  
learned was Winthrop, and who had  
evidently overheard the conversation  
between himself and his friend, ap-  
proached him and asked him if he was  
not from Honolulu. Upon replying that  
he was, Campbell told him that Win-  
throp began to ask him questions about  
the commercial and agricultural con-  
ditions at the Islands. He said he had  
recently sold a ranch for \$70,000 and  
was desirous of investing in a coffee  
plantation. He also told Campbell that  
he was particularly desirous of locating  
at Honolulu on account of his wife's  
health. He asked many questions as  
to the climate there, and wanted to  
know if Campbell did not think the  
change would be beneficial to his wife.  
Campbell said he thought it would.  
Winthrop said he had discussed the  
matter with his wife, and that she was  
afraid the long sea voyage would prove  
disastrous to her. Despite all his reason-  
ing, Winthrop told his new made  
acquaintance that he could not convince  
his wife that the voyage would im-  
prove rather than make worse her con-  
dition.

After this pleasant little talk, Camp-  
bell told the grand jury that he parted  
from Winthrop and did not see him  
again until last Monday afternoon. He  
returned from San Jose Monday morn-  
ing, he said, and went to the Occidental  
Hotel. In the afternoon, as he was  
talking with a number of friends in the  
hotel office, Winthrop entered and ap-  
proached him. After a little prelimi-  
nary talk he spoke again of his wife's  
disinclination to accompany him to Ho-  
nolulu.

Campbell said he and Winthrop left  
the hotel together and walked down



JAMES CAMPBELL, RETIRED SUGAR PLANTER, WHO WAS KIDNAP-  
PED AND ROBBED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

### KNOCKED DOWN AND GAGGED.

Once inside the house, Campbell said,  
Winthrop engaged him in conversation.  
A few minutes were passed in this way.  
Then Campbell said he asked Winthrop  
where his wife was. Winthrop replied  
that she was in another part of the  
house and would be in soon. The con-  
versation was then resumed. It had not  
proceeded far when, Campbell said, a  
man entered the room, wearing over  
his face a mask, which he thought was  
made of a black handkerchief.

### COURT NOTES.

Several Probate Matters Settled.  
Non-Suit for Henry II.

S. K. Kane, attorney for R. N. Boyd,  
plaintiff in suit against J. W. Kalka-  
nahale, has notified the Court that he  
will move for a hearing of defendant's  
motion for a new trial at 9 o'clock this  
morning.

Joseph Luahiwa has been granted a  
divorce from his wife on the ground of  
adultery.

J. M. Camara has been granted let-  
ters of administration on the estate of  
Quirino Fernandez. Same person has  
been appointed guardian of the Fernan-  
des minors.

W. P. Morrow, defendant in suit  
brought by Patrick Curtis, filed his  
answer yesterday. This is the case in  
which the yacht Spray figures.

Henry Holmes has been admitted to  
practice in all the courts of the Repub-  
lic. Petitioner is an attorney at law  
of the Supreme Court of Judicature in  
England.

A nonsuit was granted in the case of  
Henry II against Jonathan Shaw for  
damages for arrest for non-payment of  
taxes.

A. G. M. Robertson, attorney for Jen-  
nie Ashford, guardian of the Ashford  
minors, has petitioned for a confirma-  
tion of the sale of property to H. Laws  
for \$5000.

Charles A. Mann has been appointed  
guardian of Halemano, a minor, under  
\$150 bond.

Barefooted Bill plead guilty in the  
Circuit Court yesterday to two charges  
of burglary. He will be sentenced today.

Never bear more than one kind of  
trouble at a time. Some people bear  
three kinds—all they have had, all they  
have now and all they expect to have.  
—E. E. Hale.



## DECISIVE VICTORY OVER MATABELES.

South Africa Still a Center of  
British Interest.

### WAR VESSELS ARRIVE AT CRETE

Cubans Sympathizers At Work In  
Spain—Hohenlohe Has Not Re-  
signed—Brazil Takes Trinidad.  
Fast Pacing at Grand Rapids, Etc.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Details have been received here of a decisive victory won on Wednesday by 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column over a native force estimated at 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought desperately and bravely, charging to within a few yards of the British rapid-fire guns. About 500 Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted for several hours.

The loss of the British includes Major Kershaw, Lieutenant Harvey, four sergeants and about thirty soldiers killed, and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty soldiers wounded.

The Matabeles and their allies were commanded by Big Chiefs Sokombo and Umungulu, and were divided into five impi or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

### THOSE SPANISH RIGGS.

Said to Be Instigated by Friends of  
Cubans.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News reports the tax riots in the province of Valencia as serious Republican uprisings. The leader of the insurgents, Gerardo Toledo, was at one time a student of medicine in New York City, and his brother is now in command of a band of insurgents in Cuba. Among the persons taken into custody in connection with the disturbances is one who had in his possession when arrested a number of compromising letters, some from Buenos Aires and others from the United States.

Stores of arms have been discovered in two places, and several arrests have been made in Madrid, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent an uprising. It is suspected by the authorities that conspiracies exist in Saragossa and other places. Anti-Protestant feeling among the people, the dispatch says, is spreading, and is especially strong against the Americans, who are suspected of promoting the agitation.

### BRAZIL TAKES TRINIDAD.

Trouble Over Possession of the Island  
Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Times says: The Foreign Office has communicated a note to the newspapers to the effect that Portugal, whose good offices were accepted by England and Brazil, has awarded the island of Trinidad to Brazil. All of the Lisbon newspapers praise England's nobility and promptness in accepting the award.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A telegram received here from Rio Janeiro says that the Portuguese Minister there, Senhor Thomaz Ribeiro Pereira, has informed the Brazilian Government that Great Britain agreed to recognize Brazilian sovereignty over the island of Trinidad, which was taken possession of by Great Britain early in 1895 for use as a cable station, on the ground that the Brazilian sovereignty over the island had lapsed owing to non-occupation.

### OUTLOOK FOR RHODES.

Government Said to Have Taken No  
Steps to Prosecute.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily Mail states that it has heard that the Government has taken no steps to prosecute Cecil Rhodes for his complicity in the Jameson raid on the Transvaal, and the law officers of the crown are ridiculing the prosecution under the foreign enlistment act.

The Daily Mail says that Rhodes has determined to have the verdict of an English jury and that otherwise he will feel himself entitled to refuse to give evidence before the select committee of Parliament to investigate the administration of Rhodesia and the circumstances of the Jameson raid.

### HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Runners on Action of Hohenlohe Prove  
False.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Journal's Berlin correspondent says: Considerable excitement was caused here today by the announcement in the Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig that Hohenlohe will resign the Chancellorship.

I am positive that this is not so, and good authority says Hohenlohe tonight gave the Emperor assurances that he would keep his place. The Austrian Emperor united with Emperor William in urging Hohenlohe to remain in office.

### FASTEST MILE EVER FACED.

Robert J. Comes Near the Two-Minute  
Mark at Columbus.

COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 4.—Robert J. again demonstrated to-day that he is the greatest pacer ever harnessed to a sulky.

There were three starters in the race—Frank Agan, driven by McCarthy,

Robert J., with Starr at the lines, and Rubenstein, driven by Laird.

In the first heat, paced in 2:03 1/4, Agan lowered his record half a second and broke the track record. The second and third heats in 2:04 1/4 were considered phenomenal, but the crowd was not prepared for the great surprise when the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted was made, the time being 2:03 1/4.

The time by quarters in the last heat was: 0:30 1/4, 1:00 1/4, 1:31, 2:02 3/4. Summary: Free for all pace, purse \$2000—Robert J. won the second, third and fourth heats. Time—2:04 1/4, 2:04 1/4, 2:02 3/4. Frank Agan won the first heat in 2:03 1/4, and was second. Rubenstein was third.

### PERUVIAN LOAN.

Administration Succeeds in Getting  
\$5,000,000 Francs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru (via Galveston) says: The administration of President Pierola is to be credited with another triumph in effecting a loan of \$5,000,000 francs. The loan, which will be guaranteed by a salt tax and other revenues, will be subscribed partly in Paris and partly in Lima. The loan will be submitted to an executive session of Congress for ratification. The Government's object in raising the money is to ransom Tacna and Arica provinces.

### Orr Is Tacoma's Mayor.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 6.—Edward S. Orr was today declared by Judge Fritchard to have been the duly elected Mayor of Tacoma by a majority of fifteen votes at the election of last spring. He will take his seat as Mayor as soon as the judgment in the case is signed, unless a supersedeas bond is permitted to be filed pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. Judge Fritchard handed down his decision on the disputed ballots at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It covers twenty-five pages of typewritten manuscript, and deals exhaustively with the case.

### Money For Cubans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A special to the Herald from Philadelphia says: It is reported here that the Cuban Junta in the United States this week raised a fund amounting to \$15,000. Part of the money has been changed into gold and is now on shipboard, bound for Cuba, where it will be placed in the hands of the officers commanding the insurgent army. The balance has been retained by the heads of the Junta in Philadelphia and New York, who will use it in a way that will best serve the Cuban cause.

### Weyler Wants to Stop Fighting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Herald special from Key West says: It is openly declared here that Captain General Weyler has reached an understanding with the chief insurgent leaders, and negotiations will be begun with a view to the cessation of hostilities in Cuba upon terms satisfactory to all concerned. It is also stated here that the Captain General and his department commanders have held a conference in relation to this important movement.

### Bellicious War In Crete.

CANEA, Crete, Aug. 5.—A body of Mohammedans which broke through the cordon of Turkish troops at the third attempt, advanced to attack the insurgents near Coprina, but were met by the latter and repulsed with heavy loss. The Cretans captured the arms and ammunition of the Mohammedans and pursued them back to the cordon. The Turkish troops passively watched the fighting.

### Heard's New Paper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: Unless all plans miscarry, the silver Democrats will have a morning paper in this city, the first number of which may be looked for August 10th. W. R. Heard will be the financial genius of the Chicago Daily Enquirer, which is to be the new paper to uphold the cause of the silverites among the people of the Middle West.

### Revolt In Ecuador.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, says that advice from the interior of the State report that Alfaro's forces are now rapidly advancing to attack the rebels near Cuenca, under General Vega. A battle deciding the fate of the revolution is expected within the next few days. Alfaro is said to have with him 2,000 men, while Vega has 1,500.

### Russia In Corea.

PEKING, Aug. 4.—It is learned that the Chinese Government withholds its permission to Russia to construct railways through Manchuria. A convention which was to give effect to this permission is still unsigned. The attempt to raise funds in America for railways in China has failed, and the projected Chinese-American bank has collapsed.

### Andree May Not Fly.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 1.—A paper here publishes a dispatch received from Spitzbergen, saying that Professor Andree declares that unless the wind soon changes he will pack away his balloon and postpone his attempt to cross the Arctic regions until 1897, as there is no midnight sun after August 14th.

### More Ships at Crete.

CRETE, Aug. 4.—The Austrian war ship Maria Theresa arrived from the Piraeus, and Italian and French liners have gone there. Several Christian deputies have left there. Their action is severely criticised. It is considered that they should have awaited the reply of the Porte.

### Shipbuilding Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Fourteen hundred of the 2,500 employees of the South Chicago Shipbuilding Company struck this evening, which will necessitate, it is said, the closing of the yards. The strike originated with 300 boys, employed to heat rivets, whose wages were cut from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day.

## GOLD DEMOCRATS WILL ORGANIZE.

Will Hold Convention In In-  
dianapolis Next Month.

### TROUBLE IN SEWALL'S STATE.

Michigan and Wisconsin Republicans  
Name State Tickets—Tacoma's  
Mayor Named—Kansas Populists  
Combine With Democrats, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The provisional national committee of the gold Democrats met in this city to-day. As a result of that conference the new party which will be organized will be known as the national Democratic party. Its organizers call those supporting the Chicago platform and ticket the Populist-Democratic party. The national convention of the National Democratic party will be held at Indianapolis the first week in September.

There was entire unanimity in the conference on the selection of the name of the National Democratic party. The provisional national committee also decided to call a convention and nominate another national ticket. Some of the Eastern and Southern members opposed a third ticket at first, but when they were told in the Middle States party fealty was so regarded that many Democrats would not vote unless there was a third ticket, then all objections from the East and South were withdrawn and the decision to hold a convention was unanimous.

The largest visiting delegations, outside of Indiana, came from Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. The Kentucky delegates favor Carlisle for President, and in the event he is not nominated they want ex-Governor Buckner for Vice-President.

The Illinois and Ohio delegations did not ask for anything, but there was a general drift for Senator Palmer for President. The Kentucky delegation also asked for the convention at Louisville, but Indianapolis showed a guaranteed fund of \$10,000 for all expenses and the guarantee in this case was made to a body of very substantial men who duly appreciated the best bid. There was objection from all to holding the convention in any city in which a national convention had been held this year.

### POPULISTS OF GEORGIA.

Prohibition Candidate for Governor to  
Be Chosen.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The largest and most enthusiastic State convention of the Populists of Georgia ever held assembled today. The presence of Thos. Watson, the party's nominee for Vice-President, added interest to the occasion.

A preliminary caucus was held, and it practically settled the action of the convention on the gubernatorial question. Judge James K. Hines and W. L. Peak, the candidates of the middle-of-the-road, flatly declined to allow the use of their names, leaving the field to Rev. J. B. Gambrell, the prohibition candidate.

### IN SEWALL'S STATE.

Two Democratic Candidates For Gov-  
ernor in the Field.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 6.—The second Democratic State convention this year for the nomination of a candidate for Governor assembled here today. M. D. Frank was selected for the place on the ticket made vacant by the death of Winslow, who retired because of the attitude of the Democratic party at the National convention on the currency question.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Chicago platform, whereupon the sound money delegates withdrew from the hall. They met in the afternoon and nominated W. H. Clifford of Portland for Governor.

### SCOTFIELD FOR GOVERNOR.

Republicans of Wisconsin Name State  
Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—When the Republican State convention reconvened this morning the roll call of districts was resumed for seconding speeches for Governor. Senator Thurston, who is a Wisconsin man, was introduced and an ovation was given him. He made a brief address.

Four ballots for Governor were taken without choice. Schofield and La Follette being the leading candidates. Edward Schofield was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot.

### Bryan and Watson Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—In the Populist Convention at Alexandria yesterday there were seven hundred delegates represented by fifty-nine delegates. At a late hour last night an electoral ticket was placed in the field. Bryan and Watson were indorsed. The resolutions severely arraigned the Democratic and Republican parties.

### Pingree For Governor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Republican State convention closed its session today, after nominating H. S. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit, for Governor. Pingree was nominated on the fourth ballot. The National Republican platform was indorsed.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

### EUGENE FIELD'S PROPERTY.

His Wealth Cannot Yet be Fully  
Estimated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An inventory of the estate of the late Eugene Field has been filed and approved in the Probate Court. The value of the estate cannot be estimated, as the royalties coming from copyrights sold by the deceased author cannot yet be ascertained. There is no real estate, but there is an equity of \$1,000 in the house and a lot at Buena Park, which is worth \$11,500. The cash belonging to the estate amounts to \$100; goods, furniture and books, \$6,500, and royalties received, \$3,800.

Among the household effects are a Gladstone bag and a Jefferson Davis chair.

### CANDIDATES TO BE THERE.

Presidential and Vice-Presidential  
Nominees to Be Entertained.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—It is now believed that every candidate for President and Vice President will be in Topeka during the fall festival, in the latter part of September. McKinley and Bryan have agreed to come, and Hobart wrote the committee today that he would be here. Replies have not been received from Sewall and Watson. The National and Prohibition candidates have accepted. It is the occasion of the Soldiers' State Reunion.

### A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1882, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

### KIPLING'S VIEW OF AMERICANS.

"The Englishman," declared Rudyard Kipling recently, "will die for liberty, but he doesn't care a straw for equality. The Frenchman, on the other hand, doesn't really know what liberty means but he must have equality. As for the American, he is indifferent to both liberty and equality and goes in heart and soul for fraternity. This is really the bane of the American nation; so long as a man is a 'good fellow' he can do anything and the people will approve or, at least, will tolerate it."

## WOODEN MUD

Sounds queer, but of  
course we mean the  
wooden mud and chain  
guards appertaining and  
belonging to

## "The Ladies' Tribune"

Which by the way, is not a paper or a periodical, but a BICYCLE intended for the use of ladies only, and is similar to our Model G Tribune of last season, except that the tubing is of larger diameter, and that it embodies all the improvements in detail of '96, including the

## Cycloidal Sprocket.

It would be impossible, however, to show the advantages of this sprocket on paper, nearly as clearly as they can be demonstrated by examining its actual working in connection with a chain. The object of this sprocket is to remove useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. The Ladies' Tribune is made with either Hartford or Dunlop tires. They have an unsurpassed tout ensemble and the weight, complete with detachable brake and guards, 23 1/2 pounds. The price is only \$110.

We have just received a shipment of these beauties ex "Australia" and offer them for inspection.

## HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.

AGENTS.



**Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
Pipes and  
Smokers'  
Articles.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

## JOHN NOTT,



## Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.  
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. Limited.

Agents for DEERE & Co.  
The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

## The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

## THE VACUUM OILS

The best Lubricants manufactured.

## Picture Mouldings

The latest patterns just received from the factory.

## Slack & Brownlow's Filters

Twenty years' experience has failed to produce so good a water purifier.



## BUDGET OF NEWS FROM HILO TOWN.

Editorial Extract From the New Journal.

### SOCIETY NEWS IN JUNIOR TOWN

Honoluluites Entertained Right Royal-ly-The Volcano Grows More Interesting to Tourists-Fatal Accident to a Hawaiian Sailor.

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 13.—The second newspaper of Hilo put in its first appearance today, and among other things has this much to say for itself: "For years the island of Hawaii has been in need of a newspaper, and the abortion recently foisted on a suffering public by the establishment of an extravaganza devoted to the exclusive personal aggrandizement of a supercilious, toplofty aggregation of the vilest sycophants, whom pelf and pride hold in abject servitude, has made this paper necessary. That Conservative (?) organ by its cruel, bitter, spiteful words, cowardly insinuations and the eruptions of the extravagant mingles who cluster around it, has created an aching void in the great heart of the island populace for a real newspaper. . . . It will advocate that corporate influences be eliminated from the public service and the domination of public affairs. It will advocate that in making selections for public service brains, instead of relationship and other family influences, may be hereafter regarded as the standard by which the applicant is to be judged. This and much more is contained in the editor's salutatory which seeks to set forth the aims and aspirations, as well as the policy of the new paper.

The grinding season is almost at an end along the coast. Wainaku, Pepee-ko and Waiakea have finished their work for the season. Papaikou and Hakalau have but a few weeks grinding before their mills will shut down for a few months.

The Hilo hotel re-opened its doors to the public last week under the management of Joseph Vierra, who was proprietor for several years prior to Mr. Wilson's inception. A large number of tourists and islanders as well arrived by the last Kinau, and the need of more and better accommodations were greatly felt at the old caravansary. What a boon it will be to the town when it gets a new hotel!

The fires of the lake are constantly increasing in activity, and the visitors this week report enthusiastically of their visit to the weird and inspiring scene. Among the visitors who returned this week were Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Birnie, who are now pleasantly located at the Severance home, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and family, Mrs. McCully, Mrs. McMahon of San Francisco, Mr. Pratt, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and others.

An accident which occurred to Geo. Puaa on the day the Kinau left on her last trip up has since proved fatal. He was a sailor on the steamer Hawaii and was at work loading sugar into the Annie Johnson when a block overhead gave way and fell upon him injuring him severely about the head and fracturing his legs. The wounded man was carried to Dr. Moore's office where Drs. Wetmore and Beatty were called to assist in dressing the wounds. For several days it was thought he would recover, but on Friday he succumbed to his severe injuries. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a resident of Honolulu and a young man.

On Wednesday Frank Camara, foreman in Hobson's soda works, met with a painful accident which will render his hands useless for a short time. While holding a bottle of soda the bottle burst, cutting his hand severely.

The baseball game played on Saturday last by the Holomua and Hilo was a victory for the former, giving them a score of three games to one for the season.

During the week tennis has been revived on the grassy court in Court House yard. A number of Honolulu's best tennis players are in town, and it was not long after the arrival of the Kinau before the court was put in order for the players.

Mrs. G. K. Wilder gave a charming party on the grounds Monday afternoon, complementary to the guests Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and Miss Atkinson. Several interesting games were played and refreshments were served.

On Tuesday evening last a surprising party was tendered Mrs. Foster Davis at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Loebenstein. The guests repaired to Fireman's Hall for an indulgence in terpsichore. A most enjoyable time was had.

The Misses Richardson and a number of friends enjoyed a day's picnicking on Coccau Island this week.

Alex. Cockburn, manager of Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s Hilo store, has purchased the coffee plantation of W. Waite near Kailua, Kona, and expects to move to that district with his family within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Ronald and Bruce Kennedy leave for Maui per Kinau, thence to Honolulu per Claudine, where Master Ronald will take the steamer for the coast.

The ship Roderick Dhu, Rock master, arrived in port Thursday morning, 18 days from San Francisco, with merchandise and four passengers. E. D. Sparrow, who comes to assume management of the "Hilo Tribune," J. W. Morris brother of Mrs. Fletcher of Oia, and F. S. Scott of San Francisco, who expects to enter into coffee raising. Chas. Rock, son of Captain Rock, who

will seek the drier climate of Kona for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Dillon and Miss Carter of Pepee-ko leave for the Volcano tomorrow for a two weeks' stay.

Dr. Williams and bride returned on the Kinau and are temporarily located at the Severance's while their house is being completed for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten of Hakalau are expected from their trip to the coast.

Mr. Gallagher of Pahala spent a few days in Hilo on his way from Waima to his home.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, took 27,600 bags sugar on her last trip. The Roderick Dhu will leave next week with about 3800 bags.

Weather dry throughout the district and dust flying everywhere. The public street sweepers were out and at work on Front street this week.

In the case of Henry James, who shot and injured the Chinaman, was tried before the district magistrate and his case remanded to the circuit judge, bail being fixed at \$1500.

### MAKES A PROTEST.

Hilo Citizen Gives Hawaii Herald His Opinions.

MR. EDITOR:—While wholesome and temperate criticism upon general public policy, national or local issues may never be altogether misplaced, and at times absolutely essential for preserving the even balance, all of which comes under the legitimate province of a newspaper, the qualification for such task remains the important requisite, and must lie in the familiarity, experience and knowledge gained by the editorial writer.

Severe strictures and "ex-cathedra" opinions upon conditions or individuals should be held wholly inadmissible to the pages of a periodical like the Herald, but just making its bow before the public. Scurrility and blackguardism make neither journalism or politics.

The independent voter declines to be rallied by appeals to hate or prejudice. He fosters no feuds and vents no spite. For him the arena of free and courteous discussion, with the weapons of argument untipped by poison, is ample and broad.

The struggle here is but the struggle the world over. Happily for us, the lines have not become so sharply drawn but what mutual concessions may again bring together in cordial juxtaposition capitalist and producer. And that is why those who occupy a position of influence among the masses of the electorate repudiate the Herald's attitude.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

### HILO HOTEL.

George C. Beckley Steps in and Assumes Control Over it.

During several months last past there has been considerable trouble in the management of the Hilo hotel, and this found its climax in an order from the Spreckels Bros. to close the hotel on Saturday, August 15th, this day.

If such an order were to be carried into effect at a time such as this, when tourists from abroad are all anxious to get a view of the wonderful fires of Kilauea, it would simply result in the worst kind of inconvenience to them. In recognition of this fact, George C. Beckley of the Wilder Steamship Company stepped in and took the responsibility of running the hotel into his own hands until the trouble now pending has become a thing of the past. Mr. Vierra, the present manager, will remain in his place and will administer to the wants of his guests in first rate style.

The action of Mr. Beckley in looking out for the interests of the tourists is to be highly commended.

### Sheriff Wilcox Resigns.

Sam Wilcox has sent in his resignation as sheriff of Kaula, to take effect at once. He gives private reasons for his action. A great deal of his time must needs be spent upon matters of business abroad, and he feels that he cannot do justice to the position and attend to his own affairs at the same time. As yet no action has been taken in his case.

Mr. Wilcox has held the office of sheriff of Kaula for 24 years, having taken the position when W. O. Smith went out. During his incumbency he has given thorough satisfaction on the island, and retires with the sincere regret of all.

### Departure of Prof. Beckwith.

One of the passengers on the Australia today is William E. Beckwith. He has been a member of the faculty of Oahu College for about two years, and has won the respect and confidence and aloha of teachers and students alike. His honesty, integrity, faithfulness and genial presence will always be remembered. Mr. Beckwith will go to Great Barrington, his home, and the coming year will teach at the Sedgwick Institute.

### Pythian Anniversary.

Invitations are out for the celebration at Sans Souci of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pythianism in Hawaii to be held on Tuesday evening, August 18th. Extra cars will leave Fort street at 7:30 o'clock and there will be extra late cars. Free buses will run between the tramcar terminus and Sans Souci. Dancing will begin at 8:30 o'clock and supper will be served at 11.

### BUGS RULE THE WORLD.

"It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "that bugs practically rule the world. Man is almost helpless against them. It is reckoned that there are at least 10,000,000 species of insects in existence; and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been seriously diminished in numbers by the efforts of human beings? Well, the cockroach, the moth which attacks clothes. Where are they today? Just living at our expense and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them; we only defend ourselves feebly."

## GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS IN TOWN.

Board Holds a Session On an Off Day.

### ROUTINE MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Subject of Vaccination—Dr. Alvarez Met With Success—Affairs at the Settlement—Lady Medical Examiner for Schools in Honolulu.

• The Board of Health met at 3:30 yesterday afternoon instead of on Wednesday last. There were present W. O. Smith, President, Drs. Day and Emerson, Theo. F. Lansing and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer. Minutes of the previous meeting read and amended and approved.

Report of Dr. Monsarrat showing 62 examinations under the act to mitigate.

Dr. Emerson reported having seen cattle in Manoa with swollen necks and suggested that they might have tuberculosis. Dr. Monsarrat said he was satisfied some of the cattle were so afflicted and that he had sent for necessary instruments.

Mr. Kelipio reported the inspection of 41,750 fish. Superintendent Meyers was authorized to make a slight increase in the pay of certain employees at the Leper Settlement engaged to distribute supplies to the residents, increase not to exceed a sum total of \$10.

Dr. Sloggett having passed a satisfactory examination before the Board by Medical Examiners was granted a license to practice.

A communication from Dr. C. M. Hyde relative to the Y. M. C. A. at Kalaupapa stated that he had written to the settlement for further information which, when received, he would transmit to the Hawaiian Board for action.

Permission was granted Messrs. Fisher and Jenkins, elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to visit the settlement in the interest of their church.

Dr. Alvarez reported his experiments in vaccine virus.

Insurance on the building and stock of the store at Kalaupapa for \$5000 was ordered to be renewed.

On certificates being furnished by Dr. Herbert eleven persons were ordered discharged from the Insane Asylum.

Report from Mrs. Macfarlane, treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, was read and approved. The pro rata of the appropriation due the Home was ordered paid.

President Smith reported that suit had been brought against him by Mrs. Mary E. Foster for damages accruing from closing a ditch running through her property, Nuuanu.

Regarding the vaccination of adults for which there is no law compelling them to be vaccinated, Mr. Smith suggested that a notice be published to the effect that adults may be vaccinated free of charge.

Dr. Monsarrat suggested that after a calf has been inoculated and produces virus it should be slaughtered before the virus is used. A post mortem would show whether the calf was healthy or not. If it be shown to be unhealthy the virus should not be used.

Mr. Smith reported a conversation with the President of the Board of Education regarding medical examination of pupils in the public schools. It was thought to be a matter exclusively in the hands of the Board of Health. This being the case Mr. Smith thought it well to employ the services of a lady physician to examine the female pupils at a limited salary. The suggestion was adopted and President Smith was authorized by the Board to select a suitable person for the place.

### BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORK.

Contracts Complete for Construction of School Houses.

The following bids for Government work were opened at the Interior Office Friday. The only contract awarded was to T. Ganzel for the construction of the two-room school house at the Royal School. The other contracts will probably be awarded today or early next week:

Three-room school house at Maemae, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,140; R. Howie, \$2,357; H. F. Bertelmann, \$2,555; Albert Trask, \$2,660; H. F. Heuss, \$3,175.

Two-room school house Royal School, T. Ganzel, \$1,850; H. F. Bertelmann, \$1,824; Albert Trask, \$2,050; H. F. Heuss, 1,948.

Three-room school house, Pearl City, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,350; R. Howie, \$2,574; Albert Trask, \$2,750; H. F. Heuss, \$3,250.

Three-room school house, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,450; R. Howie, \$2,649; Albert Trask, \$2,760.

Teacher's cottage, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$550; Thomas Phillips, \$500; H. F. Bertelmann, \$750.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Roy, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.



Cure DYSPEPSIA,  
Cure BILIOUSNESS,  
Cure CONSTIPATION,  
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,  
Are Sugar Coated,  
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,  
Good for the Liver,  
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS  
SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.  
Highest Awards at the World's  
Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY  
Limited.



What Is  
PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

## The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Look a difficulty in the face and it will run.

## E. O. Hall & Son

Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

## NEW GOODS

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted), COFFER MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,

Cor. King and Fort Sts.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papaikou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papaikou, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papaikou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

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SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF

Durability, Evenness of

Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School

Pens in United States. Established 1860.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896.

"They shall not slay labor with a silver slug" is the latest paraphrase on Candidate Bryan's "cross of gold" speech at Chicago.

The prompt and businesslike method with which the Executive is setting the wheels of public improvement in motion is certainly gratifying to every citizen of the country. With new wharves, new roads and new public buildings in process of speedy construction, the industrial and commercial possibilities of Hawaii will be realized as never before.

The papers in the United States are having a great time patting young Vanderbilt on the back because he braved poverty to marry Miss Wilson. Vanderbilt's poverty should be taken with a pinch of salt. Whether his father disowns him or not the boy has \$2,000,000 left him by his grandfather. A great many couples would be willing to face two-million-dollar poverty under similar circumstances.

Notwithstanding bicycles are all the rage, horses are not dead yet. The wonderful feat of the pacing king, Robert J., sets people again wondering where this cutting of records will end. It was not so many years ago that an exhibition mile in 2:10 was regarded as remarkable, and for the fourth heat of a race to be paced in 2:02½ was considered almost without the range of possibilities. The two-minute race now seems not very far distant in the free-for-all pacing events.

The effort of the San Francisco people to secure funds for the removal of Kate Field's remains to Mount Auburn, N. Y., ought certainly to move the people of Honolulu to action. It now seems a foregone conclusion that the disposition of her remains is in the hands of the wider circle of friendly acquaintances that is known as an honest newspaper worker's best legacy. This country owes Miss Field a debt that can never be repaid, and it is certainly the duty of our people to at least co-operate with Miss Field's friends in the United States.

The Planters' Monthly for August is out, and as usual contains interesting reading for those connected with the agricultural interests of the country. A communication from Herbert Dyer shows the months in which fruits mature in California—April to November. The shipments of Hawaiian sugar via Cape Horn are given, amounting to nearly 60,000 tons. An article by Secretary Morton of Washington estimates the value of farms in the United States to be above fifteen billions of dollars. Coffee planters may gather some new facts from an article on how the berry is raised in Mexico.

A Rotterdam firm has made experiments with an electric dredging plant, ordered by an engineer formerly engaged on the Panama canal, and found that the electric dredger is not only practical, but in many features quite superior to the old fashioned affair.

The power is produced on shore, where a 150 horse-power engine is driving a three-phase generator, whose currents of 2,000 volts are sent over to the dredger by a cable. On board the currents are converted down to 200 volts to drive the various electric motors. The obvious advantage of the arrangement is that the power plant on board becomes much simpler, that less men are required, and that the chaining of the dredger becomes much easier than when a pipe connection has to be maintained between the dredger and the shore. Whether the electric motor is fitted for exceedingly rough work is a different question, which would, however, be only a temporary bar. Electric centrifugal apparatus have for some time been working on the continent. They had to be specially constructed, but they perform their duty.

While Russia is cutting a very prominent figure in the affairs of the Orient just at present its power as a competitor in the carrying trade and commerce of the East is a mere begonia to what will be developed when the Siberian railway is completed. According to the tariff now in vogue in Russia the passenger rates from Vladivostok to Moscow will run from \$56 to \$122. The time needed to make the journey will be 12 days and 15 hours, and for express trains the trip will be made in 9 days and 11 hours. Other European nations are naturally inclined to look upon Russia's railway progress with considerable apprehension. A Shanghai paper figures out the influence of the Siberian highway as follows:

If we compare the charges and length of time with those of the steamers which now connect us with Western Europe, either via the Suez Canal or

across the American Continent, the enormous advantages of the Siberian line become evident. The quickest possible trip from London to Yokohama, via Brindisi and the Suez Canal, takes at least 38 days. If the route across the American Continent is taken, 10 days may be saved, as it takes only 8 days to reach Quebec; the Pacific line will take you across the continent in 6 days, and 14 days more are needed to cross the Pacific ocean. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai takes at least 47 days, from Marseilles to Yokohama 40 days. Time is, furthermore, lost because the steamers run only at certain intervals, while the railroad train starts every day, which will be a matter of great importance for the mails, as well as for the business men whose motto is: "Time is money." And now look at the cost. A first-class passage from Bremerhaven to Shanghai costs \$390; second-class, \$240; third-class, \$110. The Siberian railroad will therefore, on account of speed and cheapness, become of enormous importance, and the fact that Russia exclusively rules this grand route of communication will be of incalculable political significance.

## DISPLAY ISLAND PRODUCTS.

The suggestion coming from the Bureau of Agriculture to transform the old legislative hall in the Judiciary building into an exhibit hall for the display of island products ought to meet with hearty approval. At the present there is absolutely nothing to give an idea of what can be raised or what is raised on the Islands. Tourists come here with the impression that Hawaiian soil is sugar cane soil, and some of it is adapted to coffee growing, and ten chances to one they stay here several weeks and go away with the same impression. Furthermore, there ought to be some provision made for a display of the natural fauna of the country. Exotics are pushing their way in with such rapidity that it will not be many years before it will be forgotten that Hawaii ever had any individuality. As a matter of fact, this work ought to have been taken up by the business men as a means of advertising the country, but as the business community does not seem to have become sufficiently inspired, it is certainly quite proper that the agricultural bureau of the Government should take a hand in establishing a permanent display of island products. The question of floor space is one that need cause no trouble, and to make a beginning comparatively little money will be required.

## THE HAWAII HERALD.

The Hawaii Herald, Vol. I, No. 1, the new paper for Hilo, has been received. From a typographical standpoint and in the general make-up the paper is indeed a very creditable production, and shows good taste on the part of the printer. As for the editorial policy, it will be necessary to study subsequent issues before expressing a very positive opinion. In his salutatory the editor bursts from his cell with a whoop and a yell equal to an Indian devil. His use of adjectives reminds one of an Indian juggler who keeps five hundred and fifty-one balls in the air at one time. He dips his pen in the sunlight of forensic pyrotechnics and with one swipe roars like the thunders of Kilauea, and with the next swipe goes down to the quiet little rivulets where the little birdies lift their heads to the skies and let the pure and refreshing waters of joy and self-content run down their throats.

The Herald is "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." The first issue demonstrates that it has no great love for its contemporary across the street; it also has no love for the Commercial Journal and its editor; it is ready to admit that Hilo is a town; it thinks Hilo ought to have more houses. The expression of opinion on the above topics demonstrates that there is no neutrality thus far, and that where there is a rib to get at the Herald will give it a dig. The Herald admits that the battle between the two papers of Hilo will result in the survival of the fittest, and as its entire issue is given up to matters of purely local interest, the only thing Honolulu editors can do is to sit back and watch the fur fly. However, we wish our new contemporary all the success that it hopes to win, and that the editors will soon cease to float in the skies and come down to earth.

## JAPANESE-AMERICAN TRADE.

The enthusiasm with which people of the United States are receiving the special envoys from Japan who are prospecting in the States for steamship lines and an increased trade, is in many respects remarkable, and in many sections the Americans seem to be working contrary to all former rules and regulations of custom.

In San Francisco and other cities along the coast we find the citizens making strong efforts to gain favor with the officials of the new Japanese steamship companies, and almost in the same breath they are raising a loud voice against Oriental competition, and go so far as to state that the Japanese question will be the Chinese problem over again. In the East the cotton and iron producers are wining and dining the Japanese officials and looking happy over the prospect of increased trade with the new commercial nation of the Orient. To the citizens of

this country who are in touch with the national spirit of both the interested countries, is an open question how this commercial love feast will end.

With the Americans it is natural to expect that they will want to sell their raw material to Japan, and then turn about and shut out Japanese manufactures, to say nothing of Japanese immigration. At the rate the Japanese are now making headway, the Americans will probably wake up later in the day to find that Japan has the lion's share of the carrying trade of the Pacific, and by cheap labor and low freights will be able to defy even a McKinley tariff in placing its manufactures on the American market. Then there will be a great cry go up all along the Pacific coast. But it will be too late; the Japanese will have gained the advantage they desire, and nothing but the repudiation of treaty rights, which would be a practical declaration of war, will stop their headway. By their active efforts to extend commerce the Japanese today are showing business tact and energy that is quite equaling that of the long-headed business men of the United States.

## OFFICIAL CUBAN TELEGRAMS.

The official telegrams from the seat of Cuban warfare give the general public about as incomplete an idea of the true situation as it is possible to gain. There are encounters between the Spanish and Cubans, which are at first reported as Spanish victories and later as Cuban victories, and vice versa. It has remained for the St. Louis Tribune to compile the history of General Maceo's death in the style in which Cuban history of the present time is being written by various correspondents. The Tribune sets forth the situation as follows:

"—And Maceo, the renowned insurgent chief, was also killed this day. He and his whole band were surrounded and slaughtered. He died with the cry, 'Long live the Republic!' on his lips.

"Nothing daunted, Maceo gathered another band of desperate men and began to desolate the surrounding country. He plundered many homes and burned the houses to the ground. Luckily Colonel Hidalgo appeared in the neighborhood with a strong force, armed with magazine rifles. Maceo's wicked soul fled, for fourteen bullets had entered his body.

"One more bullet and he would have been dead. As it was, the loss of blood so weakened Maceo that he was hardly able to accomplish his customary daily victory on the following day. His headless trunk was discovered on the field when the insurgents had retired. A cannon ball had taken his head off.

"I do not expect mercy," replied Maceo a few days later. He was made prisoner and confronted with General Carambo; and the General had him shot there and then.

"We have reason to suppose that Maceo is at present in a fortified position where he intends to await the attack of the Government troops. He can hardly escape the troops sent out for his capture, and will continue to die a glorious death for Cuba and Liberty.

The same story might be written of nearly every incident in the whole struggle. In the last despatches, it was announced that Weyler was ready to treat for peace, and in the same columns were published accounts of the thousands of dollars being forwarded to the insurgents by American sympathizers, also of more money and men being sent forward from Spain to carry the war into the enemies' country and kill off the rebels one by one if necessary.

The people of the world are positive of two things, that the fighting is still going on and that the sugar crop is doomed for another season. On general principles these facts may be considered as favorable to the rebels. It is certain that the Spanish method of warfare is entirely inadequate to cope with the guerrilla methods of the insurgents, and so long as men and ammunition are supplied by filibuster expeditions, the insurgents will continue to devastate the island and harass the Spanish troops.

## THE SEVEN DAY PAPER.

In all the discussion to which the Friend's reference to Sunday papers has given rise, the disputants have shot far of the mark when they claim that the publication of a Sunday paper is in violation of any hard and fast religious law or that it is necessarily a desecration of the Sabbath. There are States in the American Union and portions of Canada where the laws are very strict against the publication of papers on Monday, while Sunday papers are allowed to circulate with perfect freedom. These laws have been made by people equally strict in their religious views and equally ready to condemn any movement that may tend toward the desecration of the Sabbath as the people of Hawaii. The papers are issued early Sunday morning and no street sales are allowed after 8 o'clock.

It would appear then that the publication of a paper on Sunday morning is in itself merely a technical point which different communities must decide for themselves, but it is accepted by all Christian communities that one day in the week must be jealously guarded as a day of rest. The people

of Hawaii have selected Sunday as that day, and so far as newspapers are concerned they have followed the custom obtaining in the majority of the Eastern States. Having adopted this custom, they should guard with greatest care against the possible "seven day paper," which would mean for the newspaperworkers one continual grind from one year's end to another, with no Sabbath and no day of rest. In comparing the Sunday work done on the Sunday morning and the Monday morning paper, it is six of one and half dozen of the other. The men getting out the Sunday paper work from midnight Saturday to six o'clock Sunday morning; the Monday morning paper necessitates labor from six o'clock Sunday night to midnight. In a town of Honolulu's size and position the principal part of the news matter for either the Sunday or Monday issue is gathered on Saturday.

Whether the Sunday paper is an influence for good or evil depends almost entirely upon the proprietors. The average Sunday papers of the United States probably contain more of what newspapermen call "rot" than any other journals in Christendom, but Hawaii is too small—and we trust it will always continue so—to admit within its narrow borders the degrading influence which many of the American papers even in the week day issues, exercise through their columns. The leading papers of Hawaii are conducted on principles of morality and decency which American newspapers have long ago forgotten, if, indeed, they ever knew. Some may say that our newspapers are behind the times in endeavoring to hold to high standards, but if this is an evidence of lack of progress, the people of Hawaii may be thankful that they are not progressive.

## PINGREE OF MICHIGAN.

The nomination of H. S. Pingree of Detroit for Governor of Michigan is one of the straws that point to a new era in American politics, an era of reform that will bring new men to the front, and will in the end result in hedging the power of corporations and the moneyed interests. Mr. Pingree obtained his first notoriety as the reform mayor of Detroit, and has been to that city what Roosevelt has been to New York.

In the hands of the Democratic regime the municipal government of Detroit had become so corrupt that a non-partisan movement headed by Mr. Pingree, a Republican, was set on foot, and in 1894 he carried the city by a narrow majority. Once in office, Mayor Pingree carried out the spirit of the platform on which he was elected, to the letter. In fact his system of reform was so radical that a good number of the men elected on the same ticket deserted him. Pingree demonstrated that "reform" was to his mind something more than a party cry. It meant business, and he straightway proceeded to block several corporation grabs, much to the disgust of the party managers. He was snubbed on every hand, dropped from society and condemned by many of his business associates.

Notwithstanding all the opposition, Pingree was nominated for a second term as Mayor, and carried the city by an increased majority. It was during his second term that he made one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard in a municipal council chamber. He accused the aldermen of having accepted bribes, and set forth the corrupt dealings that had been going on with a decidedly uncomfortable clearness. Throughout his whole career as a city official he has stood by his principles with an honesty of purpose that would, several years ago, have undoubtedly resulted in his banishment from politics. The demand for honest government has, however, taken a hold upon the people of Detroit at least that the machine politicians cannot break. It now remains to be seen what the citizens of Michigan have to say of reform candidates.

Pingree's nomination will undoubtedly have a good effect upon the national campaign of his party. He is a strong advocate of bimetalism, but not a silverite, as is shown by his readiness to support the McKinley platform. In many respects he represents a conservative wing of the social revolution of which the Populist party is the radical offspring. Like the Populists, he realizes that there is "something the matter" with the social and political conditions of his nation, but unlike the leaders of the Populists, he has an individual ground work of good common sense to work upon. Like the majority of prominent Americans, Mr. Pingree started out in life with little or nothing. He is a cobbler by trade, and when the war broke out went into the army as a private. After the war he started a small shoe manufactory, which has since developed into one of the largest in the State. As a type of American citizenship, he may be put down as one of a class of honest business men who will come to the front with new prominence during the next quarter century.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## SCHEME FOR AN ISLAND EXHIBIT.

Messrs. Marsden and Koebele

Figure Out a Plan.

## ISLANDS' PRODUCTS TO BE SHOWN.

Want to Use Old Legislative Hall. Good Things for Tourists to Inspect—Coffee, Rice and Sugar for Inspection—Collection of Insects.

In nearly every county seat in the Western States there is a place set apart as a place of exhibition of the products of the country. In the state capitals are rooms, sometimes buildings where a general exhibit is made and every visitor there is shown what the state and each particular county can do.

This same plan has been carried out by the state and county immigration boards at the great exhibitions, and the result has been beneficial as settlers have been attracted by the exhibits and have gone into localities which might otherwise have been neglected territory.

Hawaii is but developing into a place where a little of the surplus population of the United States may find an outlet, it offers opportunities in a half-hearted way for men with small capital to come here and take up land and embark in the coffee industry, but up to the hour of this paper going to press there has not been a government exhibit of the products of the islands where tourists could inspect them. If they want to see rice growing they are told to take a tram car and ride out Palama way until they found a field of water with bunches of grass growing. If their desire was to see sugar cane in its natural state a trip to Ewa is necessary. And this, too, with a Bureau of Agriculture organized with the avowed purpose of benefiting agriculturists, particularly and the country generally.

But this backnumberism is going to experience a change unless the red-taped wheels of government interfere. Commissioner Marsden has hooped it over Hawaii and has more than a theoretical knowledge of coffee in consequence. Prof. Koebele, "the bug man," has been in every state and territory in the United States and knows the benefits of liberal advertising, and when two such poles meet the ties of anti-delusionism are sure to burst asunder and mark an epoch in the history of Hawaii.

Today Prof. Koebele leaves for Hawaii on a bug hunting expedition; yesterday he conferred with Commissioner Marsden and jointly they decided that the one thing needful in Hawaii, next to a sewerage system, is a proper government exhibit of the products of the country, and, as an auxiliary, the bugs that have done so much to make the heart of the florist and the planter sad.

"For two hundred dollars," said the professor, "the room next to us could be put in condition for an exhibit that would be of untold value to tourists and benefit to the country; you could have specimens of rice, canals, sugar, cane and coffee—"

"And it would be good thing to have an exhibit of some of the bugs," broke in the commissioner.

"Certainly, it would not be perfect without something of the kind. And that room would be most convenient to tourists and those interested. The conditions are good for having palms of every variety growing and these, too, would add interest to the exhibition."

Commissioner Marsden agreed and added that some of the fibre plants would be necessary. The only question seemed to be as to the possibility of securing the room. It was intended to be used for the Legislature at the last session, but this was changed, and if there was no danger of its being used by the government for any other purpose there seems to be no obstacle in the way of a first class exhibit in the near future. Commissioner Marsden is in hearty accord with Prof. Koebele, all that is needed, perhaps, is for the Government and the merchants to "push it along."

## TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Unknown Vessel Wrecked off Coast of Patagonia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Falkland Islands, off the eastern coast of Patagonia, were in May the scene of a marine disaster involving the loss of nearly twenty American lives, which as yet remains wrapped in mystery.

But few details of the disaster have been received from the United States Consul at Port Stanley. Consul Miller reports that on the evening of May 14 word was brought that a ship, evidently of American build, had struck on Billy Rock. The Falkland Islands Company's launch was pressed into ser-

vice with a volunteer force and went to the rescue. The rough sea Captain McPherson found prevented him from getting close to the ship. He brought her, however, near enough to count fourteen men in the rigging, who hailed him in English and begged him to rescue them.

Captain McPherson put back to port for a lifeboat and returned immediately, but before he arrived the ship had broken up. The rescue party stood by all night in the hope of picking up survivors, but after sixteen hours of unwearying effort gave up the hope of saving life and returned to Port Stanley.

Late in May a diver who went down into the vessel was unable to ascertain its name or hailing port. The only trace of humanity found on board was the body of a young woman about 18 years of age, dressed in a maroon colored dress goods gown and a watch chain about her neck, but nothing that could furnish a clue to her identity. The body was buried according to the Episcopal rite by the Government of the Falkland Islands.

Several articles were recovered from the wreck, but the only one giving any identity to the wreck was part of a lawn mower marked "Philadelphia Lawn mower." The receivers of the condensers, of which the diver reports a number of different sizes, were marked, "Manufactured for Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, San Francisco and Sacramento."

## SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Watsonville Beet Sugar Factory Resumes Operations.

Large Number of Employees Engaged in the Mill—Refuse Utilized as Fodder for Cattle.

WATSONVILLE (Cal.), Aug. 6.—The arrival of a load of beets for the Western Beet Sugar Factory this morning opened the campaign for the season. In a few days it is expected that there will be enough beets on hand to start the factory and keep it running, as the farmers in the Salinas, Hollister and San Juan valleys have commenced to harvest their beets and to ship them to this place.

Most of the beets shipped here come over the Pajaro Railroad, a private enterprise of Claus Spreckels, which runs from Salinas to this place, carrying beets and onions. On the return trip the crude sugar is taken to Moss Landing, where it is shipped by steamer to the refinery in San Francisco.

This is the first year that beets have come from San Juan, and the farmers have great expectations in regard to the outcome of their undertaking. If the soil is adapted to the culture of beets, almost all of the farmers in that vicinity will plant beets next year, as more can be made by planting beets than by raising cereals.

The beet industry is one of the chief occupations of the Pajaro valley. After the beet seed is drilled into the soil and commences to grow, it must be thinned out till each plant is one foot apart. This work the farmers let out to contractors, who pay \$1 a day to their employees. The contractor gets 90 cents a ton for thinning the beets, cutting off the tops after the beets have matured and have been plowed, and putting them in piles for the wagons to convey them to the factory. Last year the price was \$1.25, but on account of competition the price dropped to 90 cents this year. A great many Japanese work in the fields, and are well adapted for the labor. Most of the cutting of the tops is done by Chinese, as they are experts in using the large knives for that purpose.

The run this year will exceed former runs as a greater amount of acreage has been planted. At least 110,000 tons of beets will be crushed this year, compared with 77,000 tons last year. The factory runs night and day during its crushing period, and employs about 300 men, divided into two shifts. The shifts alternate working—two weeks at night and two weeks at day. When the factory closes about 100 men are employed putting in new machinery and preparing for the next season's run.

The improved machinery put into the mill in the last two years greatly facilitates the work of the run and does away with a great deal of manual labor. Claus Spreckels has in course of erection, and very near completion, a fine warehouse near the factory. It will be used principally to store sugar, and will have cost when completed \$3500.

A new industry has also been started here and has proved quite profitable to the originators—that of fattening cattle for the market on beet pulp. The beets are run through machinery which cuts them into thin strips. Then the sugar is extracted by boiling. The refuse is carried by buckets run on a trolley system to a pit, where it is dumped in immense piles. This pulp is then mixed with bran and chopped grain and is fed to hundreds of cattle at the feed yards, situated near the factory. This and an abundance of water is all the feed they get, and it is claimed it is the cheapest and quickest fattening process known. Cattle are brought from as far as Arizona to be fed upon this pulp. When the mill first started this pulp was considered of no use, and was taken by rail and dumped at Moss Landing, but since then every bit has been saved. A great many farmers in this vicinity buy it and feed it to their cattle.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.



## LAST CHAPTER IN A PITIFUL STORY

Gilbert Islanders Returned From  
Guatemala Plantations.

MOST OF ORIGINAL PARTY DEAD.

Blackbirding in the South Seas—Recollections of the "Tahiti"—The Helen W. Almy Carries a Cargo of Human Freight—The New King.

The bark Helen W. Almy, which was chartered to carry home the human cargo of Gilbert Islanders which the ill-fated "blackbird" Montserrat took to Central America more than five years ago, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Butaritari, after having long since been given up as lost by her owners, says the San Francisco Examiner of August 8.

It was in 1890 that Captain Ferguson conceived the scheme of furnishing cheap labor to the Guatemalan planters from the Gilbert Islands. Ferguson had sailed in the South Seas and was well acquainted with the habits of the natives and with the rulers of the groups. He made a contract with the planters to furnish 300 men, women and children at so much a head, the King of the Gilberts being one of the parties to the contract. Ferguson chartered the brig Tahiti in San Francisco, ostensibly for a trading voyage in the South Seas, and left here in command of the vessel in person.

The fateful voyage of the Tahiti is still fresh in the memories of men who have to do with shipping. Very unexpectedly one day she appeared at Drake's bay, having been blown many miles out of her course. During her stay in the bay the secret of her mission leaked out. Penned up below deck like so many cattle were 270 Gilbert Islanders of both sexes and all ages, consigned to the planters of Guatemala. The Government confessed its lack of power to interfere in the traffic of human beings, and the Tahiti sailed away with her cargo of "blackbirds."

The vessel was found several months later, bottom up, off the Central American coast. She had been capsized and not a soul on board was saved.

Captain Ferguson had remained in San Francisco and made arrangements to send a vessel for another cargo of the islanders. The second venture was more successful, about 300 natives being delivered over to their masters.

After this Captain Ferguson went in to partnership with Captain Blackburn of the steamer Montserrat, and together they landed about 500 more Gilbert Islanders to the planters.

It was part of the planters' contract to return the islanders to their homes at the expiration of their term of service, and this is how the Helen W. Almy happened to be chartered for her mission. She left here the latter part of January for Ocos, and was to proceed to Butaritari, from whence she was to return home direct. She should have been here two months ago. As the days wore on and she failed to put in her appearance, the owners grew uneasy lest she should have met with the fate of the Tahiti. Finally they gave her up as lost.

The log of the bark touching on the islanders is a sad chapter to the dramatic story of the barter in human flesh. Out of the 800 natives who were carried to Ocos, only 225 returned to their island home. About thirty elected to remain in Guatemala. The rest had succumbed to the malarial air of Central America and were laid to rest in the soil.

"We expected to have about 400 or 500 passengers," said Captain Pederson, but when we reached Ocos there were but 227. The rest had died, except 28 or 30 who refused to return to their homes. On the trip to Butaritari two of the men died and two children were born on the voyage. The natives seemed pleased with their surroundings on board ship, but showed no signs as to whether they were pleased at going home or not. During the voyage they were kept below most of the time, being brought on deck for airing when the weather was fine. What became of them after they got ashore—I do not know, for our work was done when we landed them in the boats.

"The old King who had contracted for the natives had died some time before we reached the islands. I do not know how the islanders fared on the plantations, but they all seemed to have money."

"The new King is a son of the old man, and he is about 16 years of age. When he first got into power he proceeded to run things with a pretty hard hand, but he was speedily calmed down. He strutted about considerably until the British Commissioner told him that if he did not behave himself he would take his throne away from him. This had the effect of quieting the young monarch, and he held the throne, and his peace too."

"We came up from Butaritari in ballast, as it was intended we should, and our long trip was partly due to the bad condition of the ship and partly to adverse winds. We missed the trades entirely. While at Butaritari I engaged four natives to clean the vessel's bottom of grass and barnacles. They did fairly well and helped us along on our voyage, but the ship has still lots of grass clinging to her."

**AZTEC COMING WITH COAL.**  
Will Take Cargo From Nanaimo For Pacific Mail.

Before the Pacific Mail steamer Aztec, now in this port, returns to the Panama way run, where she has been engaged since she came around the Horn from London, she will make a trip as a collier from Nanaimo to Honolulu, says the Chronicle of August 8.

The ships employed by the Mail Company in traveling between the Central American way ports seldom come to San Francisco unless in need of repairs, and as the Aztec came here in almost perfect condition and carrying a light cargo, nothing that could not easily have been handled by the regular Panama liners, considerable surprise was caused by her arrival here a few days ago.

The Pacific Mail Company has to keep a supply of coal at Honolulu to replenish the bunkers of its China steamers, and ordinarily this fuel comes from the mines of New South Wales, Australia, where the Newcastle miners struck work late last spring, the supply of Australian coal was shut off, and though one large colliery has started up, there is a great fleet of empty vessels lying in wait for cargoes in Newcastle harbor. In fact very little coal has come out of New South Wales since the strike began. As a result the fuel reserve of the Pacific Mail Company at Honolulu ran low. A few weeks ago the Mail Company received the news that its Hawaiian coal reserve must be replenished, and soon; and then it was decided to bring the Aztec up from Panama and let her carry a cargo from Nanaimo to Honolulu. It is expected that after one trip the Aztec will return to the Panama way port business, as the Australian coal must begin coming this way again soon.

### POLICE COURT NOTES.

**Chinese Gamblers Galore Come Up**  
Before the District Judge.

The four batches of Chinamen arrested Sunday for gambling were up in the police court for trial yesterday morning. There were thirty-one cases in all, thirteen of which plead guilty and were sentenced the usual fine of \$10 and costs. The remainder plead not guilty and were discharged.

Ah Kau plead guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license. Sentence suspended.

Ah Hoy and Koon Chat plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of opium and were sentenced each to spend one month in jail.

Hi Chong, Yuen Wai and Ah Chung plead not guilty to the charge of assault on Iokepa Kalanau. Found not guilty and discharged.

### CASE OF DOG.

There was a case in the police court yesterday morning that proved very interesting to those who were present to hear the testimony. The main point involved was a lot of some dozen or fifteen dogs which live in the premises owned by natives opposite Macfarlane's brewery in Iwilei.

On August 12, Li Chong, Yuen Wai and Ah Chong, three Chinamen who make a business of raising pigs in the vicinity of the brewery at Iwilei, were arrested for assault, on a warrant sworn out by Iokepa Kalanau. The case was postponed until yesterday, when the three Chinamen concerned were found not guilty.

According to the testimony given at the trial, and from stories collected from people living in the vicinity of the brewery, the places of the natives opposite simply swarm with dogs of all colors and descriptions, which, on account of hunger or other reasons, pounce upon passers-by, and animals, to their great discomfort, and at times great pain. They are neither chained nor kept in kennels, but roam about at will.

According to Dr. Monsarrat's testimony, that agent of the Board of Health always carries a number of rocks in his carriage when passing the place early in the morning on his way to the slaughter houses. He affirmed that it was not safe to go past the place without a weapon of some kind as a defense.

Johnson, another witness, in reply to a question asked by Judge De La Vergne in regard to the natives setting the dogs on to Chinamen, replied that they did not need "siding." They were always ready to do that without command. He said that he never went past the place without a club or a pocketful of rocks.

Iokepa Kalanau, the complaining witness, put on a very aggrieved look when he took the stand, and swore that the three Chinamen had attacked him at about 11 o'clock on the evening of August 11th, and had treated him in a shameful manner. Yuen Wai hit him over the head with a rope, Ah Chong clubbed him with a stick, and Li Chong did the same act with a board.

How Iokepa could have imagined all these things is a point beyond comprehension, but he was the only one who said what he did. The Chinamen all said that the dogs ran after them, that they beat them off and that Iokepa attacked one of the number with a board torn from the fence near by.

The dogs have been retired by the natives to the back of the premises since the trouble, but it is only a matter of time until they will be allowed to run out into the public highway again.

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**DAY SESSION OF  
SUMMER SCHOOL**

Exhibit of Needlework From the  
Kailua School.

**DR. DRESSLER'S PEDAGOGY CLASS**

Effect of Divided Attention to Teaching—The Class in Methodology.  
How Children Should be Taught.  
Application a Formal Step, Etc.

A very neat picture of a steamship done in needle work lies on the desk of the reception room in the High School. It is the work of a twelve-year old girl in the Kailua, Hawaii, school. Next year the Summer School will probably have a regular department for exhibitions from various schools.

The class in Nature Study this morning were called upon to report the growth of the seeds they had planted; the drawing class has left a vacancy as there is no one to take Miss French's place. Miss Duncan was absent this morning and Mr. Townsend took her class in methods of teaching reading.

The afternoon work began as usual with Dr. Dressler in the class in Pedagogy. In the pedagogy the subject of attention was considered and illustrated by some very interesting experiments. Dr. Dressler held up a pointer and requested the class to hold their pencils to one side and look at the pointer while the attention was to be fixed on upon the pencil. This was found to be difficult. The tendency was to turn the eyes to the pencil. He then had the class shut their eyes and listen for taps on the table. As the taps were few and far apart, most of the class found themselves bracing against the desk, pushing against the floor and some even held their breath. "This illustrates," said Dr. Dressler, "the close connection between muscular tension and attention. You would soon tire if kept at this strain. But you are much stronger than the children under your care. Good attention requires a good, strong, rested muscular system. Yet we must have attention." Thirty-five teachers requested to stand up and join hands. Then bidden to shut their eyes. Dr. Dressler touched the first, the first squeezed the hand of the second, the second squeezed the hand of the third and so on around to the last who held up his free hand. The operation was quick and took 11 seconds. Almost one-third of a second to a person. "Too slow. You did not give your full attention." The second repetition reduced the time to 7 seconds. "You see what a difference it makes when you give your whole mind to it. The value of education to the individual is the power it gives. Much of this is right along this line of concentration. Now relax all of your muscles and try to think. Just as soon as you begin to think your muscles stiffen up, do they not? Then the moral is don't let your classes go around."

In the last experiment Mr. Dumas and Mr. Townsend each tried to multiply a row of figures and repeat at the same time the first verse of "Mary had a little lamb." Each gave it up after the first figure.

This illustrates the effect of divided attention. A girl goes to a party at night and tries to study geography the next day. The party takes the place of the "lamb," and the geography lesson is in the same condition that the multiplication has been in this experiment.

"This principle of muscle tension explains 'mind reading' also. The reader simply notes the muscular activity of the one whose 'mind' is read. We see by this how our thoughts, if they be strong, affect our muscles. The thinking of a good thing tends toward working it out."

Methodology began with the "presentation" of history.

"History should be presented by a topical method," said Dr. Dressler. "You, however, are or ought to be better judges of the method suitable to your class than I am. I can only help you to help yourselves. Here are some hints:

"Be careful that your questions lead the child to think of the right thing. It is easy to ask questions; it is hard to question educationally."

"Lead, but let your pupils be free. Give broad but clear directions, so that each pupil may know what is expected of him."

"Use oral method at first, but not too long. The child must get the ability to read and must learn to love reading."

"Afterwards have them read and then tell you the substance of what they have read."

"The next of the formal steps is comparison. Suppose I were going to com-

pare Oahu and Molokai. I must be well acquainted with the characteristics of each, must I not? It is a much more difficult thing to compare characters or peoples. Therefore comparison in history teaching will come much later than in science teaching. Don't hurry the child. Many things that are easy for you are beyond his reach."

"The next step is abstraction. In finding the greatest common divisor of 12, 18, 24 and 36, I first divide them into their prime factors, then find which factors are common, and then combine these factors to form the greatest common divisor."

"Proceed the same way in history. Analyze your characters, compare the elements, find those common to both or all, as the case may be, and combine these common elements. It is a difficult thing to say 'Washington is like Lincoln' in just such and such conditions. 'Hamlet is like so-and-so in just such a way.' It requires deep thought. Don't try it too early. Yet when the pupil can stand it, give it to him. It is the best kind of strong food."

"Application is the fifth formal step. This must also be handled with care, or we shall get results like the little girl's essay on the cow. She had been taught to make a moral application all ways. So she wrote: 'A cow has four legs, two horns, two eyes and a tail. Therefore we must all be good.' Don't preach. Let your boy read the Life of George Washington and make his own application."

### A Christening.

The infant son of Ensign F. H. Brown of the U. S. S. Adams, and Mrs. Brown, was christened in St. Andrew's Cathedral by the Rev. Alex Mackintosh yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large representation of Honolulu society people. Lieutenant Harrison was godfather and Mrs. N. R. Harris godmother. The child was named Spencer Dodge Brown.

### Paty-Mott-Smith.

Miss Annie Paty was married to Ernest Mott-Smith at the home of the bride's parents on Nuuanu avenue last night, the ceremony being performed in the presence of the immediate relatives by the Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahae. Mr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith will leave for Hawaii on the Kinaiu this morning.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

A notice of change in sailing time of Kinaiu from Hilo appears today.

Mrs. W. A. Kinney was reported last night as being in a much improved physical condition.

A Japanese prisoner was brought down from Kohala on the Kinaiu yesterday. He is committed on the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker will celebrate their silver wedding at Mana, Hawaii, on August 23rd, surrounded by members of the family. A jolly occasion is sure to be the result.

The Kinaiu brought news of a very heavy rain at Pahala plantation, Kauai, Wednesday, August 12th, and also the fact of the continuation of the work of grinding at that place.

Marshal Brown left for Kailua yesterday morning on business in connection with his department. He will go from Kailua to Hilo, returning on the next trip of the Kinaiu.

A letter was received by the Board of Health last week addressed to "Walter M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu. Mr. Gibson has been dead about eight years."

Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who was one of the committee appointed by the Republican Convention to notify Mr. Hobart of his nomination as Vice-President, visited Hawaii a year ago last May.

Prof. Koebelke leaves today for a tour of Maui and Hawaii. He will visit the volcano and hunt bugs which are found only in that region. He will inspect the various coffee plantations and investigate the conditions.

Miss Anna Paris of Kailua, Hawaii, a passenger on the Australia, will visit friends in New York City. Upon her return she will make her permanent home at Pearl City Peninsula, in the house known as "Waterhouse Villa."

The little Chinese girl whose story was published in this paper Friday morning, and who was surrendered by her husband later in the day and locked up at the police station, was released on Saturday upon the request of ex-Judge Magoon and provided for by Mrs. Magoon.

The teachers' excursion to Waianae on Saturday was a successful one. Beside Minister Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, 156 teachers took part. Through the kindness of Judge Widemann, the grove was thrown open to them, and elegant refreshments served.

John Hassinger, who has been away in the States for several months in the interests of his health, returned yesterday afternoon having arrived in Mahukona on the brig J. D. Spreckels Wednesday, August 12th, just in time to catch the Kinaiu for this port. He is looking in the very best of health and says he is glad to be back on good old Hawaiian soil.

In a letter from Puna, Hawaii, received by the Kinaiu yesterday, the writer expressed himself as follows: "The heat is something terrible here. All vegetable matter seems to be drying up down near the shore, and the springs have all run dry, a very serious matter indeed. As I write, which is just a day before the departure of the Kinaiu for Honolulu, the situation is becoming worse."

The Free Kindergarten Association is very fortunate in being able to engage Miss Lawrence, a graduate of the Kindergarten Training Class of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, to direct the Honolulu Training Class and supervise the free kindergartens next year. Miss Lawrence is unqualifiedly recommended by Miss Allen, the principal, and by Col. F. W. Parker, whose educational judgment is authoritative in the United States and Europe.

## OBJECTIONS TO THE CRITICISM.

A Japanese Christian Says Religion is Growing.

NO DECLINE IN MISSIONARY WORK

Percentage of Christians Increasing.  
Students Educated Abroad—Its Influence Has Benefited the Nation.  
Many Japanese in High Life, Etc.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to contradict in your valuable paper an article published in the Bulletin of August 15th, entitled "Religion in Japan." It is based on a communication received from one of the most influential Japanese business men of Honolulu. Everyone who reads this article knows that the statements are false, but in justice to my race, I deem it advisable to write a few lines.

He commences by stating that the percentage of Christians in Japan is so small as to be insignificant, and winds up by claiming that commercial interests, etc., caused by the knowledge gained from the foreign mercantile class, are the causes of Japan's forward movement. Religion has nothing whatever to do with it.

I read the article over several times, and it made me feel as if I was looking all day for a seed in two bushels of chaff, and when I did find it, the thing was not worth the search. So far as I can see with my naked eye, his seed is "Prejudice."

He may be a successful business man, but I doubt whether he can tackle "Religion," a small but a very difficult word to digest.

It is true that the percentage of Christians is small, but Rome was not built in a day. Small may the percentage be but that it is growing larger and larger yearly shows what an influence Christianity has. Statistics prove that it is not limited only to the coolie class, but a great many of them are from the middle and higher classes. To what facts "one-think-he-is-a-philosopher" has based his statements upon, I do not know, perhaps to the "wheels" that are or have been running in his head.

Rev. D. C. Greene, who is the leader of the Tokio mission under the American Board and who has lived in Japan for the last 25 or 30 years, has contributed a valuable article entitled "The Christian Movement in Japan," in the English edition of the "Far East" of Feb. 20th, 1896. It would do well for our mislead Satanic philosopher to read it.

I quote here a few lines of Rev. B. C. Greene's article:

"The progress of Christianity in Japan since 1873 has been very rapid, far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the missionaries and their constituents. The total number of enrolled Christians including the adherents of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant churches, is not far from 112,000, representing a Christian population of not less than 200,000. There are 770 organized congregations and probably more than that number of unorganized Christian communities. These are cared for by 1300 native ministers, ordained and unordained. The children in Protestant Sunday schools number 30,000, while those in day and boarding schools are over 14,000. These communities and schools are found all over the Empire and everywhere exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. Whether we take the Imperial diet, the civil service, the officers and students of the Imperial University as the field of our investigation, the number of Christians will be found several times larger than the normal proportion. Even in the army and navy, Christianity has obtained a firm hold, and the Christian soldiers and sailors have received the hearty commendation of the highest officers. In literature also, while no Christian writer can be said to have gained great eminence, an inspection of the lists of contributors to the goodly number of Christians whose opinions always receive respectful attention."

"Perhaps no better illustration need be given of the high intellectual level to which the Christian community aspires than the large number of its young men who have studied abroad. What the aggregate for the whole Christian community may be, it is impossible to say with any definiteness; but more than eighty such students are to be found in connection with a single ecclesiastical organization. The aggregate is considerably over two hundred. Some of these men have won distinction in the best universities of Europe and America. They are not, it is true, all of them engaged in distinctively Christian work; and some have disappointed the hopes of their friends; but making every reasonable allowance, we yet have a large body of educated Christian men who are in their different ways contributing to the growth of a Christian public sentiment. That such a sentiment is spreading far outside the Christian churches will be admitted by all careful observers."

"The numerous societies working in the interest of social reform are unquestionably due to Christian suggestion. A Buddhist magazine has lately stated that there are not less than two hundred such societies, some under

Buddhist and some under Christian auspices. The agitation which these organizations embody is gaining in power every day. It represents ethical ideals which have been formed under Christian influences, but which have been accepted by tens of thousands who do not call themselves Christians."

Commercial interest and a desire to advance in various ways, caused by the knowledge gained from the foreign mercantile class, are the causes of Japan's forward movement, so says the influential business man (?). True, but who are the foreign mercantile class? Are they not Christians? Who negotiated a treaty with Japan in 1854 which gave to the United States two ports of entry? Was it not Commodore Perry, and did he not represent a Christian nation? What is one of the causes that hastened Japan to enter the family of nations? It is the influence of Christianity. Are these not adequate proofs that there Religion (Christianity) has something to do in building up a nation? I think it has a great deal to do. I hope our philosopher (?) will awake from his somnolence. Perhaps it would be better for him to click, click with the "soroban" (abacus) and increase his exchequer so that he may contribute to the Christian cause.

A JAPANESE WHO BELIEVES IN CHRISTIANITY.  
Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.

**NAPOLEON'S VALUE OF VICTORY.**  
It Finds a Striking Counterpart in Recent World Triumphs.

Napoleon knew well the value of victory. After Austerlitz the world seemed his. Fame invited, fortune favored, everything stimulated his aspiring ambition. With growing power he gathered the fruits of victory. And so has it ever been. Success succeeds. A notable illustration of this truth is furnished by the great victories won at the World's Fair in '93 and the California Midwinter Fair in '94 by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Ever increasing sales and popularity have been the result. The people have promptly ratified the official verdicts that declared Dr. Price's, for leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the "foremost baking powder in all the world." Quite as quickly as the great Emperor do they know the value of a victory that means world-wide supremacy.

### "Painted Red."

The beautiful poinciana regia trees are now in full bloom, and the brilliant scarlet flowers may be seen in many of the lawns fronting on nearly all the streets of the city. From the Masonic Hall to the head of Emma street no less than twenty-eight or thirty of these trees of paradise may be counted, all in full bloom, making a most attractive display. Their numbers seem to be increasing each year, and during July and August the town may be said to be literally "painted red," at least so an enthusiastic tourist remarked.

### Defends Mr. Heffernan.

Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.  
To the Public:—I, the undersigned, do certify that C. A. Heffernan, recently arrested "for investigation," the inference being that he was implicated in a robbery from me of money, was not in my company, nor did I play cards with him in the Pantheon saloon, or anywhere else; nor did I ever accuse Mr. Heffernan of robbing me; nor did I cause his arrest. W. A. SMITH.

# Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

### Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

**Distress After Eating.**  
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOBBS, HARTFORD, WHEATLAND, IOWA. Such cures prove that

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

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## Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address  
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## SUMMER SCHOOL STILL STRIVING.

Miss French's Term as Instructor  
in Drawing Closed.

PROF. DRESSLAR'S DOUBLE DUTY

Inspector Townsend Takes Prof.  
Scott's Class—Dr. Lyons Continues  
His Interesting Geology Talks—Rev.  
Palmer Tells Caesar's Pirate Story.

The morning session passed as usual except for the farewell of Miss French to the drawing class. The class has progressed wonderfully, but Miss French has done all she promised to do and all she can do in justice to her other work. It is not yet decided what will take the place of this class on the program.

Dr. Dresslar's classes keep growing. Both were held in the reception room yesterday so as to accommodate those who wished to be present. In pedagogy Dr. Dresslar said:

"Wishing to see the comparative tenacity of ideas in old and young, I have tested college professors and children with these weights. The children came much nearer the truth, because the ideas already in the professors' minds led them astray. This illustrates again that you must know what is in your pupils' minds. Get near to them with pure sympathy. You wouldn't try to make potatoes grow top down, bottom up, would you? Do not try to make the child mind grow unnaturally, either."

Dr. Dresslar then drew a couple of lines on the board and asked how far apart. "Six inches." He then drew a representation of a small steamer at the upper side, a couple of curves for birds, made the under line wavy, and it seemed miles away. "Why? Because I have put in a new idea, and that changes the whole picture in its meaning to us. Don't be old fogies. A Democrat sees with Democratic eyes. A Republican with Republican eyes. A Methodist with Methodist eyes. As we grow old we have no place for new truth. That is what I mean by old fogism. Let us hold ourselves ready to accept anything that is proven, and not be too sure of anything that is not proven. Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know' when that is the truth."

Miss Mudge's class in number teaching was transferred to the rear room to make way for the increased membership of the class in methodology.

Dr. Dresslar began by saying: "Let me repeat that the chief end of teaching history, to my mind, is the formation of moral notions in the mind of the child. Don't accept this because I say so, but think it out honestly for yourself. I think so because it gives the best opportunity for forming moral notions—that is, in connection with literature."

"I speak of this here because this is the basal preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the pupil has already been spoken of. But besides this general preparation there must be a daily preparation. Do you assign lessons? Do you help your pupils? I don't mean tell. But you must get the helpful ideas on top. Suppose I am teaching a class about a wolf, and they know nothing about it previously. If I call up their idea of a dog, will they not more readily understand the wolf?"

"So much for preparation. Now for presentation. Don't tell the child what you think or what somebody else thinks but give him a chance to think for himself. Here is an example: 'If you were shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean, and found an old log house in one corner of the island, and a boat with broken oars in the bottom, what would you know?' So take up the life of Columbus, for instance. Give the pupil plenty of material and let him form his conception himself."

In answer to a question: "Of course you can't take everything if you do this way, but I don't want you to take everything. Pick out what is best for your purpose and leave out everything else."

Inspector General Townsend took the place of Principal Scott in the History of Education. After a few words on reformation as a revolt against authority in religion, and the movement started by Lord Bacon as a revolt against authority in science, he took up the Life of Cummins and read part of a lecture on the great Moravian Bishop, which will be reviewed as a whole later.

Dr. Lyons in the evening completed his work in volcanoes by showing diagrams of Oahu at various stages—first as a number of separate islands, then two masses, then one, and then as raised up from the ocean and cut down by erosion to its present form.

After speaking a few moments on this he said:

"Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place, the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure, pushes upward because the top can flow off in different directions. This increases the pressure over the side places and so causes a circulation. The expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water, and the vapor pushes up too. When a place is cooled the cold air pushes down and out in all directions."

"There are three kinds of winds—constant, periodical and variable. The constant must have constant causes. These are evaporation and heat at the tropics. The constant winds are the

trade and anti-trade winds. The heated air rises and flows toward the poles and the cold air flows toward the equator. Why, then, do not these winds blow directly north and south? Because the earth is smaller at 30 degrees of latitude than at the equator, and as it all turns around once a day, the winds starting at the slower rate get left behind. The anti-trades north of 30 degrees (or in the Southern hemisphere, south) get ahead.

"In Asia, with the high mountains on one side and tropical sea on the other, winds blow six months one way and six months the other, and are called monsoons. They do not have the same direction, but blow toward the center of heat."

"Land heats more readily than water because the vapor, the motion and the latent heat of water keeps it nearer an even temperature. Land also cools more readily. So we have land and sea breezes where the more general conditions do not prevent—toward land in the day and toward the ocean at night."

"Other winds are caused in the same way—that is, by heated air, but are level, as one spot is heated by the sun and another cooled by the clouds. They always go toward one center and hence are all whirling clouds."

Rev. Palmer's lecture in the evening was interesting and in parts amusing. He began by illustrating the power of personal magnetism by telling a story about the experience of Julius Caesar when he was captured by the pirates. "Caesar was a man of mighty influence through his intelligence and commanding presence. When the pirate chief took him on board his vessel he was so impressed with Caesar that he took him into the cabin and made much of him. On the third day he won the admiration to such an extent that they revered him. On the fourth day the pirate was a prisoner in the cabin and Caesar was the captain of the ship. It was his personality that did it."

In dwelling upon the power of love the speaker said that deism of England, infidelity of France and the rationalism of Germany had weakened before the love of Jesus Christ. The lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

## WHO DR. DRESSLAR IS.

From Farmer Boy in Indiana to College Professor.

Active Life of the Head of the Summer School—A Writer of Some Note.

Dr. F. B. Dresslar, the head of the Honolulu Summer School, was born in Indiana in 1858, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1889. During the spring term of his junior year he was excused to start a teachers' course in the Vincennes University.



DR. DRESSLAR.  
Professor at Summer School.

On graduating he was made principal of the High School at Princeton, Ind., and the following year was made superintendent. He visited California for a short time, and three months after his arrival was elected to a scholarship in Clarke University, of which Stanley Hall is president. Dr. Dresslar was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Education there for three years, but during the second year he was granted a leave of absence and he took the class in philosophy and psychology in the University of Indiana the year after Prof. Jordan went to Leland Stanford University. This position he filled for six months. In the meantime he took the degree of A. M. from the University of Indiana, and Ph. D. from Clarke University in 1893.

He then went to Los Angeles, California, where he was made Professor of Education.

Dr. Dresslar was a farmer boy, but his rapid advance in educational matters has placed him in the front rank of professors in the United States.

He has published a number of articles on education, contributing frequently to the magazines. He has a series of articles on Psychology now running in the Overland Monthly. His thesis for the degree of Ph. D. was "Studies in the Psychology of Touch." Besides being a contributor to the journals, he is corresponding editor of the "Kinderehefeler." He contributed an interesting article on "Habit Degeneration" to the Handbook of Child Study, issued by the Illinois Society. Other writers for this publication were Col. Parker, Stanley Hall, Scripture of Chicago, C. C. Van Liew and Dr. Brown. His paper on "Rapidity of Voluntary Movements" was published in the American Journal of Psychology.

In the Summer School at Coronado, just closed, Dr. Dresslar and one other were the only teachers not connected with the California universities. That he is an active man is shown by the fact that his last lecture at that school was delivered but three hours before he took the train for the north to catch the steamer for Honolulu, and his first lecture here was given only a few hours after his arrival.

Philosophy, good dame, enables us to triumph over illis past and to come. It is in the face of present evil that she deserts us.

## CHOSE DEATH TO CAPTIVITY.

Half Chinese Girl From San  
Francisco Attempts Suicide.

SAVED JUST IN THE NICK TIME

Runs Away From Home—Followed to  
Honolulu by Her Husband's Cousin.  
Beaten Because She Refuses to  
Return—Arrested Yesterday.

Nothing else could be heard on the streets last night, but the story of the attempted suicide of "Lucy," the half Chinese girl who arrived by the Mariposa some two weeks ago and who was arrested yesterday and held in detention at the police station for the purpose of having her sent back to San Francisco on the Australia today.

At about six o'clock in the evening the night clerk, J. Kalakiele, happened to go back of the Deputy Marshal's office and past the cells on the upper floor. As he did so he looked in through the bars of the cell which had been assigned to "Lucy" and noticed that she was sitting on a chair with her head bent over on one side as if she had fallen asleep.

Gazing a little longer he noticed that her breast was heaving spasmodically and calling the turnkey to his assistance, opened the cell and called to the girl who made no answer, but continued to lean in the same position. Without a moment's delay Kalakiele grabbed the woman and started to raise her up off the chair when he found that a silk handkerchief tightly wound had been tied about her throat and that she had become unconscious. Five or ten minutes longer might have ended in her death.

At first it was sought to untie the handkerchief, but the knots had been tied too well and the four which the girl had succeeded in putting into the handkerchief were immovable. A pocket knife was produced at once and inserted between the neck and the handkerchief. With a vigorous jerk the handkerchief was cleared from the girl's neck who with one long gasp, fell to the floor.

Dr. Emerson was telephoned for at once and arriving a little later, set to work to bring the young lady around again. He worked for quite a while and then succeeded in bringing her to.

When she had recovered sufficiently she told Dr. Emerson the story of her life which, if it be true, should certainly claim the immediate attention of every humane person who reads these lines:

"I am a girl of twenty years and was born in San Francisco, California. My mother was a white woman and my father a Chinaman."

"When I was but fourteen years of age I was married to Wong Hee, a Chinaman who did cooking and other odd jobs to make a living."

"Since that time my life has been one chapter of incidents all conducing to my misery and I have lain awake at nights and wandered about the streets during the day, trying to study some way out of the awful situation, but I was powerless for was I not married to the man who daily gave me kicks and cuffs and thrashed me until I was black and blue all over."

"Only a few weeks ago Wong Tuck, a merchant of this city, went up to San Francisco and while there was very often at our house for my husband is a cousin of his."

"Wong Tuck and my husband often talked together and at last I gathered that I was to be sold for the consideration of three or four thousand dollars to whomever might see fit to offer the price. I am convinced that my husband would have taken far less at the time for he was very hard up and had no money to buy opium of which drug he is a slave."

"I shuddered at the thought of being sold to the highest bidder and made up my mind to run away to Honolulu and throw myself upon the mercy of my friends of whom I have several here. No sooner had I made up my mind to this than I made my preparations and came to Honolulu on the R. M. S. S. Mariposa about two weeks ago."

"Since that time I have been staying at the home of Chu Soy, manager of one of the Chinese theatres."

"In the meantime my husband had found out where I had gone and Wong Tuck followed me down on the Australia. As soon as he arrived he looked me up and, after finding me, said that I should go back to San Francisco. This I declined to do, whereupon he thrashed me shamefully."

"Today a police officer came to the house and told me I was wanted by the Marshal and then I was locked up in this cell."

Dr. Emerson stated that the girl had become very much worked up over the excitement of the past month and that the attempted suicide was the outcome of this.

"Lucy" was seen by a reporter of this paper while in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday afternoon. She is very good looking, dresses neatly and speaks very good English.

She is sure that she will be sold upon arrival in San Francisco and shrinks the ordeal of being made to go back.

## Lowens Ocean Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which arrived this afternoon, broke the Southampton-New York record, making the passage in 6 days, 2 hours and 24 minutes, eclipsing the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June, of 6 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes.

## Your Stock

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

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## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kings, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Siller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.  
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.  
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-ping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Jutes, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.  
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.  
Railroad Steel Sleepers.  
Market Baskets, Pen-jobs and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

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And Dealer in

LIVE STOCK.

BREEDER OF

## Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE.

LIHUE, KAUAI.

## ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

## The Testimony Of Hundreds

Who have used our  
"New Process" (gasoline)  
Stove is a guarantee that they  
are all we claim for them.

## WE CLAIM

That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

## WE GUARANTEE

Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

To cap the climax, it is a cool stove for warm weather.

We will take great pleasure in showing these stoves to prospective buyers.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

AGENTS.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.  
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

C. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.  
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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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as largely in warm weather as in cooler seasons, because it brings trade. People have begun to look upon this column as one containing facts

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are the handsomest in get-up and best in value you know it is not an exaggeration. It's the same with our stock of

## SIDE BOARDS.

We have \$20

one at that will surprise you. Well made, well trimmed and with plush lined drawer for silverware.

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Portieres for hanging or furniture covering all designs and lengths.

Prices below the average.

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CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



## ACTION TAKEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner Fund to Remove  
Kate Field's Body.

PRESS CLUBS WILL CONTRIBUTE.

What One Woman Can Do—Agent of  
Associated Press Takes Part—En-  
thusiastic Meeting—Her Wishes  
Will be Carried Out Eventually.

A Honolulu correspondent having brought to the attention of the San Francisco Examiner the indifference displayed by Kate Field's former friends, that paper has started a subscription fund to obtain money to settle Miss Field's estate and remove her remains to the United States. The memorial fund thus far amounts to \$32. The Examiner refers to the first day's returns as follows:

"Is the last wish of Kate Field to be considered?" That was the question the Examiner asked yesterday. Already it has been answered, and answered with a rousing "Yes."

Kate Field, known to all the nation as one of its most wide-awake, progressive women, died a few weeks ago in Honolulu. She died suddenly, among friends—for her friends are everywhere—but far from her native land and all associations endeared to her by close ties of kinship. Some strange foreboding filled her mind before leaving this city for her pleasure trip to the Islands, and she asked—strangely, it seemed then—that if she should die in a foreign land her remains might lie in the soil of her own country.

That was her last request, and it must be fulfilled. The Examiner had scarcely called the matter to public attention, at the suggestion of Mrs. Henry E. Highton of this city, a warm personal friend of Miss Field, before subscriptions began coming in. The Press Club held a meeting and promptly agreed not only to head the list with \$50, but to invite individual subscriptions, and further to call the matter to the attention of the various press clubs in the large Eastern cities.

That was a prompt response, telling better than pages of elaborate eulogies the loving hold that Miss Field's memory has on the hearts of her world-wide friends. These responses are merely the beginning, for as soon as the news of the worthy effort that is being made becomes generally known both in California and the East, the subscriptions may be expected to pile up.

Here is one of the letters received, expressing the sentiments of one who is widely known in literary circles:

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1896.  
To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir—If every newspaper woman or struggling writer whom Kate Field ever helped or inspired by her brave heart and fearless championship of right, should contribute a dollar to the Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund, the last wishes of this loyal American woman that she might lie at rest in her native land would be carried out. I herewith send \$1, wishing it were many times that amount.

Very truly,  
ELIZA D. KEITH.

That is a good suggestion, and worthy of being followed. Another San Francisco lady, Alma E. Keith, gave a similar subscription in closing her subscription, saying:

"May every American whose heart's desire it is to rest at last in our dear native land enclose to the Examiner a like amount, and Kate Field's last wish is fulfilled."

The meeting of the Press Club was one of the largest in its history. John P. Dunning of the Associated Press presided. Nearly every one present had met Kate Field during her visit here some years ago, accompanying the International League of Press Clubs. The rules of the club demand that all financial obligations shall be left to the directors, but the members enthusiastically voted to override that rule in this instance, owing to urgency of the case, and to lead off in the subscription that shall fulfill Kate Field's last earnest wish. There were hints of a larger subscription later, and Secretary Myrtle volunteered to take the matter up personally with the various members of the club, as well as to urge its importance before the directors at their meeting next week. Further than that, Mr. Dunning, agent of the Associated Press, agreed to send a full account of the action of the San Francisco Press Club to various points East, and to call upon the clubs of such cities as Washington, New York, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago to help the good work along.

It was a busy and happy day yesterday for Mrs. Highton, the originator of the movement. She sent dozens of letters to influential friends East. Everywhere she went she found encouragement. She called on Paul Neumann, who has just come from Honolulu, and he promptly entered heartily into the movement, promising the aid of many friends at the Islands, who have been merely waiting for some one to start the subscription ball rolling.

Mrs. Highton is confident of doing more than merely bringing the remains here and shipping them East. She believes funds sufficient to erect an appropriate monument can be raised, and she proposes to see that this is done.

That was a good beginning for one day. The Examiner awaits more subscriptions. Send them in early, addressing them to "The Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund."

### The Ship John Ena.

The Hawaii ship John Ena has arrived in San Francisco and reports as follows: Sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on May 28. On June 11, in lat. 1:32 S., long. 162:22 W., struck heavy S. E.

gales, which carried away the three lower topsails, topmast, staysail and mainsail; also carried away the main staysail and shifted the cargo to port. From thence to port had variable wind and fine weather.

### THE MATERNITY HOME.

Report of the Treasurer for Past Six Months.

The following statement with accompanying letters have been received by President Smith of the Board of Health in conformity with the law passed by the Legislature:

Honolulu, August 14, 1896.

Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

Sir—I enclose herewith, as per request, statement of receipts and disbursements of the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896; also the number of patients cared for at the Home during that period.

I remain, yours truly,  
EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Number of confinements at the Kapiolani Maternity Home from January 1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896: January, 3; February, 1; March, 8; April, 6; May, 4; June, 3. Total number of confinements, 25.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

### RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1: Balance cash on hand.	\$1,207.65
Feb. 5: Donation from patient.	5.00
Feb. 28: Dues Hoola Lahui Soc.	\$1.10
Feb. 29: Int. on Gov. bonds, H. L. Soc., six months.	210.00
March 11: Dues Hoola Lahui.	1.85
March 26: Donations from patients.	8.50
Circus benefit proceeds.	35.00
April 10: Dues from H. L. Soc.	285.00
April 13: Gov. appropriation January.	150.00
April 18: Donation from Manawale Society.	50.00
April 28: Donations from patients.	15.00
April 29: Donation from Theo. H. Davies.	250.00
Premium on gold.	4.55
May 2: Donation from patients.	20.00
May 7: One pay patient.	73.80
Dues H. L. Society.	10.10
Donations from visitors.	6.00
May 9: Gov. for February.	150.00
June 20: Donations from patients.	9.00
Dues H. L. Society.	1.25
Premium on Gold.	2.65
1 per cent on silver balance transferred to gold.	.74
Total.	\$2,586.59

### DISBURSEMENTS.

January.	\$181.00
February.	191.25
March.	282.90
April.	258.75
May.	210.85
June (including physician's salary).	440.65
Total.	\$1,565.40

There remains at this date in the hands of the treasurer \$1,021.19.  
EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home,  
Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

### OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The prosperity of the time is supposed to be shown by the omnipresence of the bicycle, since every workingman can afford his wheel. An English writer calls attention to the universal feminine fashion of white gloves for morning wear, a style that is adopted alike by women of wealth and by those whose dress is otherwise unobtrusive and even cheap. This writer is puzzled to see how poorer women imitate so cleverly this expensive fashion, for their gloves seem to be always as white as new, even in the underground. It is nonsense, she says, to think cheap white gloves can be cleaned indefinitely; the gloves must be good, and they must be new. Even in England, where gloves are less expensive than in America, this means a continuous outlay, which implies money.

This prevalent item of extravagance hardly seems to indicate that the greater simplicity of living that reformers demand has come. Is it not a relief to us, my sisters, that we are sufficiently far from London and New York to do our morning shopping without gloves, and white gloves at that? I have a profound admiration for one young woman of our city, a charming girl, who fearlessly does as she likes in this matter of wearing gloves. She drives her horses, and even appears at church in her simple wash gowns, her shapely hands ungloved. I have collected a list of reasonable women who are like her in this, and I am quite ready to add the names of others who can bow to the rationale of our unconventional climate.

I have been interested in seeing how some of our modern writers of fiction appealed to the Italians, Carlo Segre, in an Italian magazine, thus scores Thomas Hardy: His Jude the Obscure is "essentially a novel of purpose—the most culpable purpose that can be imagined—to show that man is nothing more than the necessary victim of his social surroundings. Where can one find more melancholy types than those of his hero and heroine?" While he admires Hardy as a vigorous and capable writer, he thinks the fine descriptive and analytic passages are "overshadowed by the dominant colors of the work, which, judged as a whole, resemble the confused and disjointed nightmare of a fever patient."

Grant Allen and Sarah Grand are condemned wholesale, and only on Esther Waters does he bestow a grain of approval. "We might have preferred to have seen the fancy of the author arrested by objects more worthy of our and our attention, but it would be im-

possible to deny that he has placed in their true light the types, customs and sentiments that he has sought out and reproduced.

Speaking of Esther Waters, the subject of that much maligned book is a scullery maid, and her associations are likely to be disagreeable, bringing, as they do, a great knowledge of London streets and giving a terrible revelation of the evils of betting. It has a great ethical value, however. It paints with little exaggeration the inevitable results of sin, but at the same time it gives a type of heroine "sublime as Cordelia." It shows a grand example in her nobility of soul, her unswerving determination to lead an honest life, her devotion to her boy and her fidelity to her husband.

Perhaps on the whole they were wise who deemed the book unfit for general circulation in Honolulu. These judges may be glad to know that hereafter it will be dropped from the course in Modern Novels at Yale. Not, I am told, because Dr. Phelps considers it "immoral," but out of deference to many friends of the college who have felt uneasy about the bad influence it might have.

Suppose someone gifted with great insight should attempt to do for Honolulu what George Moore has done in this book. Suppose the life in this Esther Waters Second to be that of the Islands, the servants to be Chinese and Japanese, men and women. Suppose again that as in that "betting epic" the wrongs and temptations of English servants were held up to their masters, so in this book we should read how our helpers had toiled and struggled, would any of us feel a personal rebuke?

In the August Bookman Lawrence Hutton has a note on Kate Field. He first met her, he says, in the early sixties, when she was writing editorials for the New York Herald on a salary of \$5,000 a year, "which was considered in those days an enormous price. She was looked upon as the most promising young woman in America." He further describes Miss Field as "ambitious, self-assertive and self-advertising. But she was the soul of honesty and honor. She was one of the cleverest and most self-contained and self-sustaining women of her generation in any country, and hers was one of the most colorful and individualities I have ever known. But the good always and largely predominated over the bad. She never had a home; she died alone as she lived alone."

"Alone," if you please, Mr. Hutton, in being without relatives, not in being without friends. New faces came to her wherever she roamed, new faces and new friends.  
SIBYL.

### LOST FORTY POUNDS.

An Illness That Almost Carried Away  
An Only Child.

She Suffered Terribly From Pains  
In Back, Heart Trouble and  
Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost  
Despaired of Her Recovery—How  
It Was Brought About.

(From the Arnprior, Canada, Chronicle.)

Perhaps there is no better known man in Arnprior and vicinity than Mr. Martin Brennan, who has resided in the town for over a quarter of a century. A reporter of the Chronicle called at his residence not long ago and was made at home at once. During a general conversation Mr. Brennan gave the particulars of a remarkable cure in his family. He said: "My daughter, Eleanor who is now 14 years of age, was taken very ill in the summer of 1892 with back trouble, rheumatism and heart disease. She also became nervous and could not sleep. We sent for a doctor and he gave her medicine which seemed to help her for a time, but she continued to lose in flesh until she was terribly reduced. When first taken ill she weighed one hundred pounds, but she became reduced to sixty pounds, losing forty pounds in the course of a few months. For about two years she continued in this condition, her health in a most delicate state, and we had very little hopes of her ever getting better. Our hopes, what little we had, were entirely shattered when she was taken with a second attack far more serious than the first. This second attack took place about two years after the first. We now fully gave up our minds that she could not live, but where there is life there is hope, and, seeing constantly in the newspapers the wonderful cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we decided to give them a trial. Before she had finished the first box, we noticed that her appetite was slightly improving, and by the time she had used the second box, a decided improvement had taken place. By the time she had used four boxes more she had regained her former weight of one hundred pounds and was as well as ever she had been before in her life. Her back trouble, heart affection, rheumatism and sleeplessness had all disappeared. She now enjoys the best of health, but still continues to take an occasional pill when she feels a little out of sorts, and so it passes away. Mr. Brennan also stated that he had used the pills himself and believed that there was no other medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a wearied feeling; in fact he thought that as a blood tonic they were away ahead of all other medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the blood and system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co. and all dealers in medicine.

### ADMIRAL STUCK TO HIS GUNS.

Admiral Gainsborough was on leave and was visiting his old village home. He was at church, and the lesson was from that portion of Scripture that tells of the shipwreck of St. John.

"And the sailors cast three anchors astern," said the clergyman.

"Blasted fools," said Gainsborough, half asleep.

The congregation was horror-stricken and before entire equilibrium had been made the admiral, thinking to say something by way of apology, arose in his pew and remarked:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I was somewhat somnolent when I heard the remark that caused my ejaculation, but I desire to say in self-defence that any blame-fool commander of a ship should be keelhaunched for throwing three anchors astern, for in doing that he would pull the end out of his vessel."

### GOOD PEOPLE TO KNOW.

Miss Kingsley, the African traveler, gives an amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of traveling in West Africa," she felt she must go out of mere feminine curiosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied: 'An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station, and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

### WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The International Congress for Women's Work will be held in Berlin from September 19th to 26th, and it is the first time such an undertaking has been attempted in Germany. It is encouraging to see the woman's movement making such progress in a country where it has had—still having—a harder struggle for existence than in any nation in Europe, and it is hoped that American women will show their sympathy by taking part in the Congress.

It is said that half the world's production of quinine is used in the United States. Quinine is sold by Italian druggists at from \$50 to \$100 a pound, while the Government gets it for the army at \$5 a pound. It is proposed to make the sale of the drug a government monopoly.

Metropolitan Market  
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplies

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE  
Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE.  
Original and Only Genuine.  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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J. T. DAVENPORT,  
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A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

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Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

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L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

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## JAPAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Oriental Officials Inclined to Seek Western Market.

Counselor Hayakawa Gives His Views to a Financial Journal—Favors Nicaragua Canal.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The opportunities for increasing American trade with Japan are described by S. Hayakawa, Counselor of the Ministry of Finance and Government Inspector of the Bank of Japan, in an interview in the Manufacturers' Record, published to-day. Hayakawa states that there is an excellent market for cotton, corn, iron, petroleum and machinery in his country, and that by the formation of Japanese steamship companies, which intend to place lines of vessels in service between the ports on the Pacific coast and that country, the Americans will have a much better chance to compete with the European manufacturers. He says that companies representing \$50,000,000 capital have recently been organized to construct railroad lines, and that a great opportunity is afforded to sell American railway material and rolling stock. As yet no railroad equipment of any kind, or rails, are made in Japan.

Hayakawa is one of the party of Japanese officials, which include steamship men and financiers, who have been traveling through the United States gathering statistics with a view to increasing trade relations between this country and Japan. They have become much interested in the Nicaragua canal project, and believe its securities would find a ready market in Japan.

When asked as to the feeling toward American cotton among the Japanese manufacturers, Hayakawa said: "From what I have learned of the cotton produced in your Southern States, I see no reason why our textile importers should not receive the bulk of their supply from America. The fabric is especially adapted to our purposes, and in my opinion is superior to much of that which comes from the Indian fields. I believe that with two new steamship lines in operation your shippers will be enabled to place cotton in our markets at a price which will enable them to successfully compete with the Indian cotton."

## RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
<b>HAWAII—</b>		
Waialeale	50	6.84
Hilo (town)	100	7.58
Kaunapali	1250	11.94
Papaikou	100	7.53
Honolulu	300	8.65
Hakaloa	950	10.34
Honolulu	200	6.70
Honolulu	10	7.19
Laupahoehoe	10	6.83
Laupahoehoe	900	7.93
Oakala	400	5.82
Kukui	250	4.33
Panauhau	750	4.01
Panauhau	300	4.68
Panauhau	1200	3.62
Honolulu	470	5.40
Kukuihaele	700	7.97
Niuli	290	4.43
Kohala	350	5.25
Kohala Mission	583	2.96
Waimea	2720	2.96
Kailua	950	3.14
Laotia	1540	5.42
Kealahou	1580	5.10
Kalahiki	800	2.95
Nalehu	650	2.95
Honouliuli	15	0.90
Hilo	310	0.90
Pahala	1100	0.74
Oahu (Maui)	1650	10.13
Pohakuloa	2800	10.73
Waikahala	750	8.84
Kapoho	50	3.02
Pohokiki	10	2.42
Kamali	650	2.42
<b>MAUI—</b>		
Kahului	10	0.58
Kaunapali	15	1.48
Olowalu	15	0.00
Reciprocity Mill	60	0.00
Hana Plantation	200	2.68
Hana	1800	7.22
Puomalei	1400	2.83
Pala	180	0.04
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.00
Kula	4000	1.82
<b>MOLOKAI—</b>		
Mapulehu	70	3.33
<b>LANAI—</b>		
Koele	1600	0.00
<b>OAHU—</b>		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	0.55
Honolulu (City)	20	0.00
Kulaokabua	50	0.00
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.30
Kapiolani Park	10	0.04
Manoa	100	1.22
Panauhau	50	0.95
Island Asylum	30	0.00
Nuuanu (School St.)	50	0.00
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	0.00
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	2.87
Pala	180	0.04
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	0.00
Nu	6	0.87
Maunawili	300	2.70
Waianae	25	0.94
Kapehu	100	0.00
Ahiomani	350	3.08
Kahuku	25	0.88
Waianae	15	0.00
Ewa Plantation	60	0.12
<b>KAUAI—</b>		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	1.14
Lihue (Mokooia)	300	2.40
Hanalei	200	1.88
Kilauea	325	2.22
Hanalei	10	2.81
Waianae	32	0.03
Makaweli	50	1.76

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

Not less than nine factories in the United Kingdom make nitro-glycerine products, and fourteen are licensed to manufacture smokeless powder. Over 10,000 persons are engaged in making explosives, among whom forty were killed and 167 injured last year by accidents.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Force.	State of Sky.
8 a.m.	10 a.m.	10 a.m.	10 a.m.	10 a.m.
30.1	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy
30.0	82.0	SE	1	Cloudy

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.
Aug.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
Mon.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Tues.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Wed.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Thurs.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Fri.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Sat.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Sun.	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu	Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu
from S. Francisco	for S. Francisco	from S. Francisco	for S. Francisco
1896.	1896.	1896.	1896.
On or About	On or About	On or About	On or About
Monowai	Aug. 27	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 27
Coptic	Sept. 2	Alameda	Aug. 28
Australia	Sept. 4	Gaelic	Aug. 28
R. Janeiro	Sept. 10	Mowera	Aug. 28
Mowera	Sept. 16	Australia	Aug. 28
Alameda	Sept. 24	Doric	Sept. 9
Peking	Sept. 28	Mariposa	Sept. 17
Australia	Sept. 28	Warrimoo	Sept. 24
Doric	Oct. 7	China	Sept. 25
Warrimoo	Oct. 16	Australia	Oct. 3
Mariposa	Oct. 22	Peru	Oct. 12
Belgic	Oct. 24	Monowai	Oct. 15
Australia	Oct. 26	Coptic	Oct. 20
Peru	Nov. 2	Australia	Oct. 28
Australia	Nov. 16	Mowera	Nov. 24
Mowera	Nov. 16	Gaelic	Nov. 6
Monowai	Nov. 19	Alameda	Nov. 12
Rio Janeiro	Nov. 19	Peking	Nov. 16
Gaelic	Nov. 28	Australia	Nov. 21
Australia	Dec. 11	Warrimoo	Nov. 24
Doric	Dec. 16	China	Dec. 2
Warrimoo	Dec. 16	Mariposa	Dec. 10
Alameda	Dec. 17	Belgic	Dec. 11
China	Dec. 24	Australia	Dec. 16
Coptic	Dec. 28	Mowera	Dec. 24

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due
P. M. S. Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan	Aug. 19
O. S. S. Alameda, Colonies	Aug. 20
Stmr. Milke-Mar, Yokohama	Aug. 20
Bk. Albert, San Francisco	Aug. 22
Bk. C. Allen, San Francisco	Aug. 22
C. A. S. S. Mowera, Colonies	Aug. 29
U. S. S. Monowai, San Francisco	Aug. 27
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Aug. 28
O. S. S. Australia, San Francisco	Aug. 29

## VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, New York.
Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.
Am. bk. The Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.
Am. bk. Robert Sudden, Birkholm, Newcastle.
Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.
Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Am. bk. The Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.
Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.
Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Friedberg, Port Townsend.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, Aug. 14.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Saturday, Aug. 15.
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina.
Mokoli and Lanai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kilauea, Smythe, from Hawaii.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii.

## Sunday, Aug. 16.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, from Vancouver and Victoria.
Am. bk. The Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.
Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, from San Francisco.
Monday, Aug. 17.
Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Friedberg, from Port Townsend.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, Aug. 14.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Saturday, Aug. 15.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Kahuku.

Punaluu and Wailua, O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for China and Japan.

Sunday, Aug. 16.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, for the Colonies.

Monday, Aug. 17.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

## IMPORTS.

From Portland, Ore., per S. S. Mount Lebanon, Aug. 9—360 tons of freight, divided as follows: 100 tons lime, 100 tons flour, 100 tons grain and 60 tons general merchandise.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 14—Volcano: A. P. Stokoe Jr., Mrs. J. F. Scott, Miss F. Perry, Geo. Melendez, T. H. Palachi, Miss Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, Miss K. McGrew, Mrs. R. T. Carroll, J. T. McGrew, W. R. Whittier, H. E. Hitchcock, H. Pratt, Mrs. B. McCullough, A. B. McMahon, M. M. Shoemaker, T. E. Wendell, R. W. McChesney, H. Richardson and wife, Mrs. E. Welshman, T. E. Stockwell, J. Steiner and wife, Mrs. A. R. Hatfield, Miss L. Kinney, Mrs. C. C. Kamao and two children, H. Shaw. Way ports: J. A. Scott, C. J. Falk, L. A. Lisie, E. B. Kilburn, D. A. Lobenstein, Mrs. W. Hold and two children, R. Ivers, C. Osborne, R. C. Parker, J. A. Hassinger, A. A. Halland, C. Brede, T. W. Gay, Rev. L. Byrde, Miss H. Brode, Miss L. Husky, E. Dowsett, C. W. Tryon, P. F. De La Vergne, L. A. Dickey, A. J. Roderick, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Isaac Ihii, and 102 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Aug. 15—W. H. Rice Jr., and 4 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per bk. W. H. Dimond, Aug. 16—Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson and James Quinn.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 15—Miss K. Horner, Miss A. Whitney, Master J. Whitney, and 5 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Belgic, Aug. 15—For Honolulu: H. V. Patton, Mrs. H. V. Patton, E. F. Patton, F. Weber, For Yokohama: A. C. Read, Geo. Hooper, J. Berwick, A. Howe, H. D. Humphrey, John Boag, S. Kondo. For Hong Kong: Mrs. A. Connor and three children, Rev. W. R. Scroggs, Mrs. W. R. Scroggs, Major H. A. Bartlett, Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Calendar, Mrs. A. Clark, Ho. Chung.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Iwalani, Aug. 16—George Fairchild, W. A. Smith and wife, Miss Knapp, Miss Charman, Moon Soy, R. Nagao, and 95 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 16—L. A. Thurston, wife, child and maid, H. A. Parmelee, F. Witcock, J. Grunwald, C. A. Spreckels, Mrs. Sorenson, Miss D. Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, Miss H. Sorenson, A. P. Jeggiers, C. Kaiser, Mrs. Martinson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Alohiika, Miss N. Kahaula, C. Sommerfeld and wife, Miss M. Nunes, Kim Wa Ting, W. G. Ogg, C. W. Gray, Prof. Alexander, Miss Alexander, J. K. Kaholeke, J. K. Smyth, C. Conkey and child, Miss Deacon, Master D. Kennedy, H. Waterhouse, C. W. Dickey, W. I. Warriner and wife, C. C. Kennedy, wife and child, Mrs. La Pierre and son, C. V. E. Dove, and 40 on deck.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Aug. 16—Miss Miller, P. M. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Askenew and family, Mr. Grunston, W. Macfarlane, E. Wood, E. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Mosell and family.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 14—Miss Chappie, Samuel Rose Jr., Miss Thillie Wells, Miss Ivy Williams, R. Schaefer, Father Celestine, Father Victor, Mr. and Mrs. Kamaua, Miss Fanny Lele, Mrs. Kawewehi, Mr. and Mrs. Wahineimaki, Miss Kulamau Ward, Miss Helen Parker, Jas. F. Morgan, T. C. Willis, Samuel Parker, John Richardson, Marshall Brown, J. F. Brown, Miss Ella Dayton, Miss Dayton, David Dayton, M. F. Scott, S. M. Kamakau, Miss A. F. Beard, Mrs. Bell Mutch, Miss Luca Mutch, Captain Ross, Theo. Meyers, and 66 on deck.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Aug. 15—H. Gorman, J. S. Moorhead, C. W. Ludwigen and son, Miss R. Jewell, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Mrs. G. Schuman, Miss A. Carroll, C. A. Peacock, Mrs. L. Robinson, C. H. Tryon, A. Fernandez, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss A. M. Paris, J. Grace, G. Schuman, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss I. Dickson, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, L. B. Kerr, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. C. A. Peacock and four children, F. H. Burton, A. M. Heacock, C. Brown, and wife, A. M. Melis and wife, E. Halstead and wife, Dr. J. M. Topmoeffer, B. Topmoeffer, F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Beckwith, C. J. Falk, J. H. Schwack.

## BORN.

KINNEY—In this city, Aug. 15, 1896, to the wife of W. A. Kinney, a daughter.

## DIED.

KINNEY—In this city, Aug. 15, the infant daughter of W. A. Kinney and Alice Kinney.

## NOTICE.

The steamer "Kinau" will leave Hilo Saturday, August 22nd, at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Honolulu Monday morning, August 24th, instead of the regular advertised time.

WILDER'S S. S. CO., Ltd.  
Honolulu, August 14th, 1896.  
4380 1786-td

## WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, Aug. 17, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind fresh, north.

The Warrimoo brought about 250 tons of freight from Vancouver and Victoria.

The bark Alden Besse will get away for San Francisco about Wednesday of next week. She will take a full cargo of sugar.

The steamer Kinau will sail for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. today and will return to this port early on the morning of Monday, August 24th.

The brig J. D. Spreckels arrived in Mahukua on Wednesday, August 17th, twelve days from San Francisco, bringing with her a cargo of general merchandise. Fine weather was experienced all the way.

The American bark W. H. Dimond, Nilson master, arrived in port Sunday morning, 17 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise and ten horses. Fine weather was experienced all the way.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived at about 11:30 a. m. Saturday, 6 days and 19 hours from San Francisco, with reports of good weather all the way. After discharging a small amount of cargo for here, she sailed for the Orient at 6 p. m. sharp.

The American barkentine Irmgard, Schmidt master, arrived in port Sunday morning, 14 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co. Light winds and fine weather was the experience of the vessel all the way. The Irmgard is at Brewer's wharf, where she will discharge.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth commander, arrived early Sunday morning from Vancouver and Victoria. Following is Purser Bellman's report: The R. M. S. Warrimoo sailed from Victoria, B. C., on August 8th, at 4:30 p. m. Fine weather and smooth sea experienced to August 13th; thence to arrival moderate N. E. trades, with flowing sea. The Warrimoo continued on her way to the Colonies at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

## TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

## S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

## LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday	.....Aug. 28
Tuesday	.....Sept. 8
Friday	.....Sept. 18
*Tuesday	.....Sept. 29
Friday	.....Oct. 9
*Tuesday	.....Oct. 20
Friday	.....Oct. 30
*Tuesday	.....Nov. 10
Friday	.....Nov. 20
*Tuesday	.....Dec. 1
Friday	.....Dec. 11
*Tuesday	.....Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

## ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Monday
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